THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 150

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Supreme Court Action; Soviets Land Near Pole

Action, sudden and dramatic, this week crystallized the Supreme Court issue when Associate Justice Van Devanter retired on Tuesday and the Senate Judiciary Committee rejected President Roosevelt's plan to reorganize the court, 10 to 8.

The Senate committee's vote was expected. It was one of the few near-certainties emerging from almost four months of debate and uncertainty. But Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement came as a complete surprise.

Quietly this conservative of the conservatives on the Supreme bench steps down from a post which has been bombarded by New Dealers without shaking his conservatism. He has opposed every major New Deal law before the court, except the TVA act.

♦ ♦ ♦

Votes such as Mr. Justice Van Devanter has wielded on the Supreme Court for 26 years are votes of exactly the kind which Mr. Roosevelt is seeking to get around by enlarging the court's membership.

The retirement, coupled with Mr. Justice Roberts' recent swing into the liberal column, emphatically breaks the conservative bloc which has invalidated pivotal laws of the Roosevelt program.

Effective June 2, the retirement gives to President Roosevelt his first nomination of a Supreme Court Justice. Speculation is rife as to his choice, but he closed the week with a noncommital statement.

Rumors of other retirements were not confirmed.

♦ ♦ ♦

Reorganization

On Capitol Hill, opposing forces gathered for final combat over the Roosevelt reorganization plan. Several doubtful Senators have swung into opposition.

A memorandum of the American Bar Association questioned the constitutionality of the President's plan.

Among nine Supreme Court decisions rendered on Monday, one supported the Government's contention that under the 1936 Revenue Act no refund of AAA processing and floor stock taxes is due unless the taxpayer proves he bore the cost himself. The taxes were invalidated along with the AAA in January of last year.

A Louisiana levy on chain stores, based on stores outside the State as well as inside, was upheld.

♦ ♦ ♦

Man of the Week

No figure on horseback, no blare of imperial trumpets, no calculated gesture, could have swept the public imagination as did Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement.

Without rancor and without any indication of being forced out of the path of an aggressive executive policy, he took advantage of the law recently passed, whereby he can retire from active service on full salary of $20,000 a year.

In the sudden light of publicity, this quiet figure stood as one who had gone to Wyoming Territory as a young lawyer, fought cattle rustlers with the law in a lawless land and risen from pioneering to the Supreme Court in its marble palace.

He is retiring to a Maryland farm, but under the retirement law can be called for special duty.

♦ ♦ ♦

Flight to Pole

In a week recalling the Lone Eagle's first solo trans-Atlantic flight of 10 years ago Thursday, 11 Soviet fliers Friday landed about 13 miles from the North Pole. Admiral Byrd has flown over both Poles. No one before has landed at either Pole.

Pilot M. V. Vodopyanoff circled the Pole and at last found landing space on a floe. Success is due to careful preparations under the direction of Dr. Otto Schmidt.

Four other planes are to make the trip with supplies for four men who plan to stay at the Pole a year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Colonel Lindbergh spent the day at his English home and in his garden while the world acclaimed the tenth anniversary of his New York-Paris flight.

A trans-Atlantic air race, originally planned to honor Lindbergh and sponsored by the Aero Club of France as a Paris Exposition feature, was banned by the United States Chamber of Commerce as too hazardous.

The Los Angeles, last great dirigible of the United States, is to be dismantled and its structure tested. Light is sought on the way to make airship transport safer.

"Not an act of God," said a New York clergyman Sunday of the Hindenburg disaster. The inquiries went on. Captain Pruss is recovering.

♦ ♦ ♦

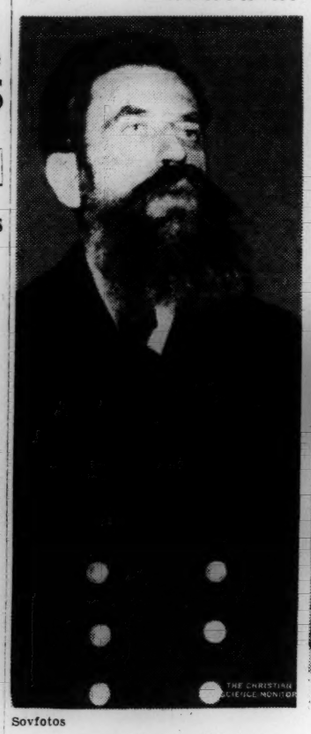
A Rough Start

The America's Cup yachts have gotten off to a rough start.

Somewhere in the Atlantic out of radio contact, T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour I, pacer for the new Endeavour II, is believed mak-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Landed at North Pole



Sovfotos

Dr. Otto Schmidt
U. S. S. R. Director of Northern Sea Route Administration

M. V. Vodopyanoff
Russian Air Pilot Who Flew From Rudolph Island to North Pole

Russians Land At North Pole For Year's Stay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 22—Eleven pilots, mechanics and natural scientists, headed by Dr. Otto Schmidt and M. V. Vodopyanoff landed in a Soviet airplane 20 kilometers from the North Pole, Friday, with the intention of building a permanent Polar station on the icefields. When communication was established with Moscow, after temporary cessation due to failure of the radio, the expedition reported the icefields well adapted for an airdrome and construction of the station. Further airplanes will be sent with materials for construction of the permanent base.

Dr. Schmidt, director of the Northern Sea Route Administration, declared that the decision to create a permanent base near the North Pole followed 12 years of Arctic exploration.

Previous brief visits to the Pole showed no dry land in Polar regions, but final conclusions are impossible without lengthy investigations. For this purpose a permanent station is necessary in the Polar Basin similar to those already established elsewhere in the Arctic.

Dr. Schmidt declared: "Our Polar stations, taken together, form an unparalleled base for Arctic exploration. They have accumulated over a period of years detailed information, but until now we were not possessed with sufficient knowledge of the air processes occurring in the center of the Polar Basin and at the Pole itself. Also for further development of navigation along the Northern Sea Route it is necessary to know exactly the general laws of ice movements and more about warm Atlantic and cold Polar waters. For this purpose the new Polar station will gather detailed materials.

Dr. Schmidt added that the station is expected to assist in the solution of a number of important theoretical and practical questions such as atmospheric electricity, radio waves and earth's magnetism. "For us exploration at the Pole has become a necessity and we are now ready to undertake this work. Our explorers served a long arctic apprenticeship. The development of arctic aviation over a period of years has moved gradually but insistently northward. Airplane and radio stations already established have developed the necessary weather service."

Other stories on Russian fliers' adventure: Page 2.

Wage Legislation Of Roosevelt Calls For 40-Hour Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—President Roosevelt's long-expected wage and hour legislation will call for a basic 40-hour week, a minimum 40-cent an hour wage and elimination of child labor, according to congressmen who are to introduce the program. The bill will be sent up immediately, probably early next week, with a presidential message. A $16 minimum weekly wage is envisaged. Congress will be asked to accord quick action without waiting for the Supreme Court fight to be concluded. Forecasts are heard that the measure will put 4,000,000 men to work.

Mr. Roosevelt met John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. leaders, this morning, preparatory to his week-end cruise in which he will prepare his special labor message. He also met today Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, majority leader, and Representative William B. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Labor Committee. Tomorrow afternoon he will confer with Senators Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader and Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the Senate labor committee.

Mr. Roosevelt's own position to the forthcoming wage and hour bill was made plain. His message will outline his views on the government's attempt to set up working standards, but it will not indorse any specific measure, and officially at least the way for amendment will be open.

The Black Connery program will set up permanent machinery for federal regulation of wages and hours, through a board consisting of three or five men. The old NRA theory of controlling industry by fair trade practices regulated by employers and employees will be scrapped and responsibility will be given the federal board. Wide flexibility will be permitted in establishment of wages and hours for individual trades. Care has been taken to prevent the proposed new minimum standards from undercutting the minimum set up by organized labor, and William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, after a conference with the President at the White House yesterday, professed satisfaction over this point.

The new legislation is believed to have been made feasible by recent

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Union Charges Of Ford 'Speed' Are Challenged

Employees at River Rouge Call Jobs 'Light' After Eight-Hour Shift

Test for System

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 22—Fast manufacturing, the system Henry Ford used, is challenged by the trade union seeking to organize the Ford Motor Company. The complaint is "speed-up" of production. Investigation at Ford's great River Rouge plant at Dearborn, Mich., indicates to the observer that the charge is exaggerated, but also discloses some unsettled questions regarding mass production.

The conflict between Mr. Ford and the union on speed makes no ordinary labor dispute. Issues embrace physical welfare of workers in mass production, increasing use of the machine and the extent to which expensive commodities like automobiles can be kept within prices the public can pay.

The union says Mr. Ford is making his men work too swiftly and that he ought to put on more men. Ford authorities declare the pace is not too hard, and in proof cite employees' health records.

To employ unnecessary men, they add, would increase labor costs when the margin of profit is so narrow any substantial addition to man-power would mean making cars at a loss.

Price and Sale Balance

If prices were raised greatly, sales would fall off and employees would have to be let out, because 90 per cent of the passenger cars are sold on installments, and many buyers have all they can do in meeting the current down payment and present monthly requirements.

Obviously, continuation of mass production with lower prices through large-scale production is important to society, because of its effects on living costs and the standard of living.

Yet the benefits of mass production have to be weighed against, and if necessary subordinated to, the consideration of human welfare raised by union leaders.

The labor charge is this: That men are being worn out by mass production's speed, and are being discarded by industry at an early age.

Inquiry, however, both in the union and in industry, makes it plain there is not so great an emphasis on speed as is alleged. Part of the union objection seems to be propaganda. Not having major ground to work on relative to wages and hours, the union has played up speed. In its demand for self-organization of the workers, the union has a more obvious case.

Workers do not emerge from the Ford plant fagged out, and readily identifiable as Ford employees by their weariness, as union leaders assert. Neither are they pressed to the imminent point of breaking, as is also averred.

Employees Step Along

Inspection of Ford employees as shifts change and they start home disposes of such assertions. Observers need to take nobody's word for it. The men are there, 80,000 of them. Watching them day after day at the Ford gates and riding in street cars with them, the observer does not find a wilted, exhausted lot. They step along.

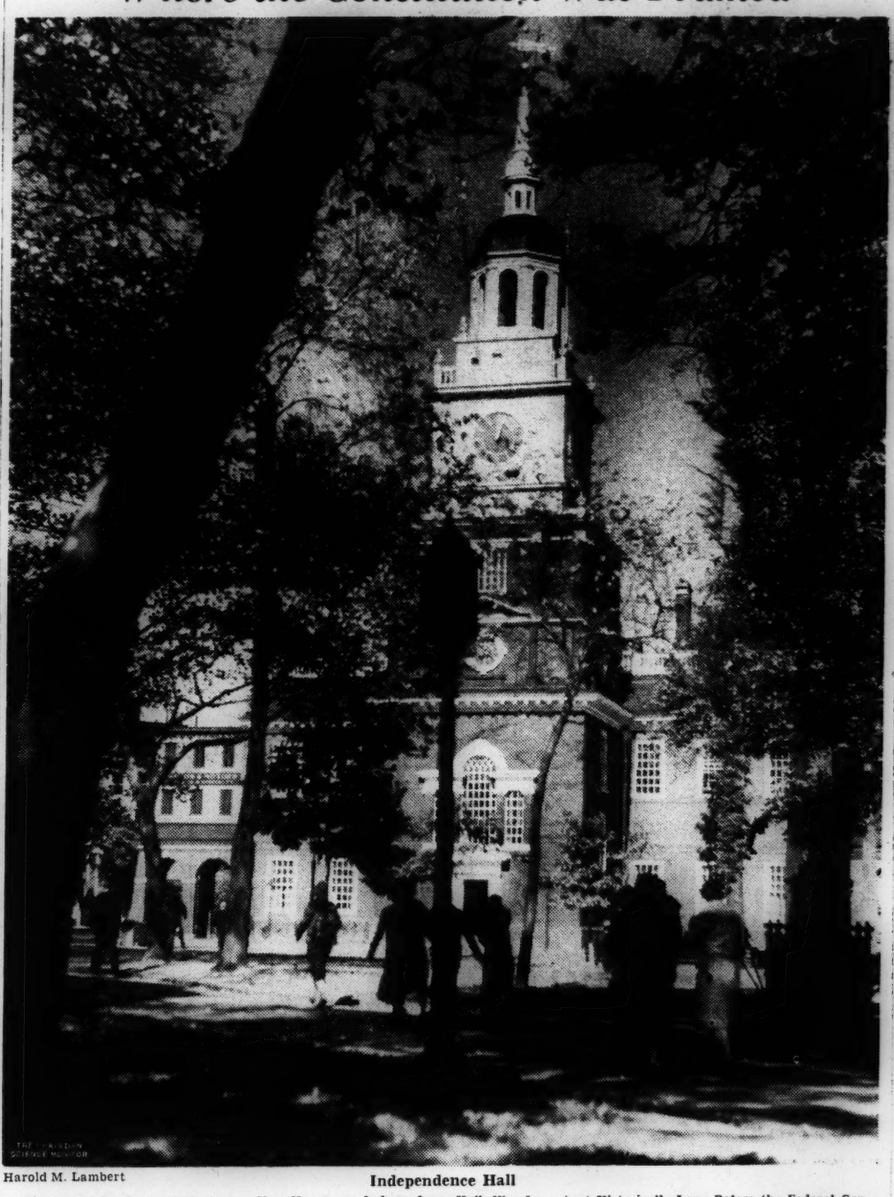
But glimpses of the parade of workers will not, of course, answer the problem of the long-time effects of mass production. Does the pressure for production and the constant repetition of the same motions wear men out and retire them prematurely from industry?

There is debate.

If abused, mass production can do all with which it is charged. On its best basis, it has disadvantages. When well regulated, it has brought some gains to the well-being of employees which old methods of manu-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Where the Constitution Was Framed



Harold M. Lambert

Independence Hall

The Old Pennsylvania State House, Now Known as Independence Hall, Was Important Historically Long Before the Federal Convention Convened Beneath Its Roof to Draft a Constitution Binding the 13 States Under a Strong Central Government. In This Building Washington Had Accepted Appointment as General of the Continental Army on June 16, 1775, the Declaration of Independence Had Been Signed on July 4, 1776, and the Articles of Confederation Had Been Signed by Eight States on July 9, 1778. Sessions of the Continental Congress and Provincial Assembly Also Were Held There

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Need of Central Taxing Power Is Impressed Upon Delegates

Debt Is Mounting

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
Tuesday,
May 22, 1787

Restlessness is turning into outright uneasiness among some of the deputies who are waiting here for the arrival of a quorum in the Federal Convention. And the foremost reason is the demoralized state of the finances of the confederation.

As long as six years ago—before the war had ended and the Articles of Confederation had been ratified—the Continental Congress saw that the system of voluntary grants of funds from the states was inadequate and asked power to levy a 5 per cent duty on all imports in order to pay debts of the war. All states agreed except Rhode Island but, unanimity being necessary, this defeated the proposal.

When the Articles of Confederation were adopted naming the former colonies the United States of America, it was provided that the central government should be supported by requisitions on the states "in proportion to the value of all land within each state." But there has been no authority to enforce these requisitions, and the states gradually have come to vie with each other not in the payment of these obligations but in how long they can hold off and how little they can contribute.

Each state, seeing the others lag, has resolved not to be made a victim by its own generosity. The result is that although requisitions were issued for $10,000,000 in 1782 and 1783 alone, total receipts in the five years from that time up to January of this year has been less than $2,500,000. Collections during 14 months ending Jan. 1 were only $400,000.

This, as a committee of Congress reported, was not enough "for the bare maintenance of the Federal Government on the most economical establishment and in time of profound peace." In fact it was not enough to meet the interest on the debt owed abroad, to say nothing of the sheaves of securities held at home by soldiers, merchants, farmers, financiers—yes, and speculators. These bonds have so depreciated that they frequently have sold for less than 10 per cent of their face value.

The total debt of the Confederacy is now above $40,000,000—no small sum for a country of approximately 3,500,000 inhabitants—and is in-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history — the making of the Constitution at the Federal Convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention.

Using records which only became available long after the Constitution had been adopted, the writer reconstructs this epochal story as it might have been told at the time in day-to-day reports and which will appear daily in the Monitor until the end of the "session," Sept. 18.

States Refuse to Keep Promises of Cash to Government

Congress Weak

'Ads' for Liquor Hit by Clubwomen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Calling for "truth in advertising," the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs, holding its sixty-fourth annual convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel here, is today strongly on record against misleading advertising of liquor and beer as foods.

"The future of our children, good advertising and America is being endangered by misleading advertising of beer and liquor producers," Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said, in a discussion following the presentation of a resolution publicly protesting such advertising yesterday.

"Many years before we began to question the authority of the Supreme Court—to be exact, in 1885—there was a decision which showed that there was no inherent right in any man to sell intoxicating liquor, and this was because of the nature of the traffic, which is different from other business," she said.

Mrs. Boole added that the alcohol authority in Washington had forbidden distillers and brewers from stating in their advertising that the use of alcoholic liquors was conducive to health, but that they were not obeying the law.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, May 22, 1937

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	4
Sports Page	6
Education Page	7
Home Building and Furnishing Page	8
The Home Forum	9
Purity and Progress [With French Translation]	
Financial Pages	10-11-12
Movie Guide	15
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

Haven for Basque Children Gives U. S. Knotty Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—The American Government is shortly to be presented with the knotty problem of whether to admit some 500 Basque refugee children which an American committee proposes to bring to the United States.

To admit the children will apparently require a very relaxed interpretation of the immigration laws. The Spanish immigrant quota is now full. The children could be admitted as transients, under temporary visas. The fact that they are not accompanied by parents or guardians, as required by law, would have to be waived.

But the greatest problem involves the future. After the first six months permitted on a transient visa have expired, and the second six months for which extension is customary are gone, what will be the fate of these children?

Moreover, is participation in this work within the narrow bounds of American neutrality?

With a strong humanitarian desire not to persecute unfortunate refugees at Bilbao, nevertheless the State Department envisages difficulties.

At the same time, it respects the standing of the American Board of Guardians for Basque Children. Dr. Frank Bohn is general secretary, and its members include Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College, President-Emeritus Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College and Mrs. Eleanore Herrick, head of the New York Labor Relations Board.

As soon as applications for visas for the children are filed at the nearest consulate to Bilbao, the State Department assures the American board that no obstacles will be placed in the way of speedy decision.

The board announces that it is chartering the French Liner S. S. Sinaia "to take away those children from the range of rebel cannons and foreign fliers."

The American Board of Guardians is receiving co-operation of the German-American Committee for Spanish Relief, an organization of American citizens of German extraction, who, according to announcement, "feel it incumbent upon them to do what they can to redeem the humanitarian traditions of the German people besmirched by the slaughter of civilians of Guernica, by German fliers."

Madrid pledges aid to Bilbao: Page 2.

Roosevelt Near House Victory On Relief Bill

Speedy Approval Is Seen for $1,500,000,000 Aid Request

Amendments Lose

Attempts to Raise and Cut President's Figures Are Defeated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Turning down amendments proposing to fix relief expenditures in the 1938 fiscal year all the way from $1,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000, the House has indicated its approval of the $1,500,000,000 appropriation asked by President Roosevelt.

The money will provide work relief for 1,700,000 unemployed during the year beginning July 1.

A preliminary vote showed 210 members of the House behind the President's recommendation and 128 in favor of a substantial reduction in the sum to be spent in caring for the needy next year.

After final approval is given by the House on Monday, the measure will go to the Senate where it will probably be accepted in its present form.

How Fund Is Divided

Of the $1,500,000,000 figure approved by the House, $630,000,000 is earmarked for construction projects and recreation work; $415,000,000 for highways and streets; $380,000,000 for white-collar projects, and $75,000,000 for the national youth administration.

A smooth-running Democratic machine helped put the measure over. Typical of the attitude of many members was the plea voiced by Representative Sam Rayburn, majority leader, who declared, "We must trust somebody. I do not have the avenues of information which come to Mr. Hopkins nor to the President. I do know this. I stand by them and sustain them today in their estimate and give them what they ask. If suffering comes during this year or in the winter months of next year, the fault will not be upon my head."

On the other hand, Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee which considered the relief bill, was staunch in his support of reduced expenditures.

Pledge on Relief

"You are committed to the American people on the promise that this matter of relief would be a temporary proposition, and the Federal Government would withdraw from it as fast as it could without causing suffering," he told his colleagues. "I charge you today to keep this promise that you and I made to the people of America."

Mr. Woodrum successfully put over an amendment requiring the Works Progress Administration to distribute the new funds over a 12-months period to reduce the probability of a deficiency before the year is over. In past years, it has become a habit of WPA to spend all its money and then ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation to tide it over the last few months of the year.

The only amendment left for consideration before final approval of the bill was one earmarking $300,000,000 of the relief appropriation for the Public Works Administration.

Various sums were included in the succession of amendments, mowed down by Administration forces. They included:

Representative Gerald Boileau (Prog.), Wisconsin, $3,000,000,000.
Representative Usher L. Burdick (R), North Dakota, $4,000,000,000.
Representative Dewey W. Johnson (F-L), Minnesota, $2,900,000,000.
Representative James F. O'Connor (D), Montana, $2,100,000,000.
Representative John T. Bernard (F-L), Minnesota, $3,200,000,000.
Representative Frank E. Hook (D), Michigan, $2,629,000,000.
Representative John A. Martin (D), Colorado, $1,800,000,000.
Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D), California, $2,200,000,000.
Representative Thomas O'Malley (D), Wisconsin, $1,750,000,000.
Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D), Tennessee, $1,200,000,000.

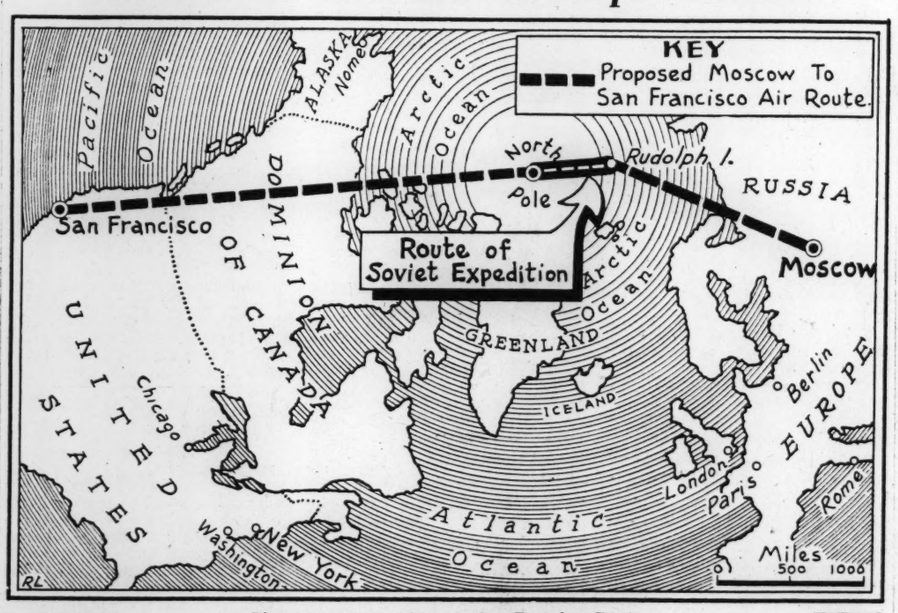
Japanese Premier's Party Dissolved

TOKYO, May 22 (AP)—Leaders of the Showakai, only political party supporting the Government of Premier Senjuro Hayashi, announced yesterday a voluntary dissolution of the party "as an example of self-abnegation to other political parties."

The Showakai held 24 seats of a total of 466 in the newly elected House of Representatives. The major parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, and the Proletarian or Social Masses Party, with more than 400 seats between them, all are strongly opposed to the Cabinet.

Political writers differed in interpretations of the move. Those close to the Opposition hailed it as indication of the early downfall of the Hayashi Government. Others said it was a preliminary to formation of a new nationalistic party which would afford the Cabinet stronger support.

Russians Set Air Base on Top of World



By a Staff Artist

Planned as Part of Moscow-San Francisco Route

Close to the North Pole—Within About 15 Miles, to Be Exact—Soviet Explorers Are Setting Up a Permanent Camp for the Beginning of a New Air Base on the Long-Projected Moscow-to-San Francisco Route via the Arctic

Soviet Flag Flies at Pole; Four Men to Remain a Year On Unanchored Ice-Floe

MOSCOW, May 22 (AP)—An intrepid group of Soviet explorers today established the first permanent base at the North Pole as a preliminary to the proposed Moscow-San Francisco Air Route over the top of the world.

The expedition of 11 men was landed by airplane on an ice floe 13 miles from the Pole proper yesterday, successfully concluding plans that had been worked out in secret for more than two years.

Dr. Oto Schmidt, director of the Soviet "Northern Sea Route," headed the party which took off from Rudolph Island at dawn. Six hours and 10 minutes later Pilot M. V. Vodopyanoff set his heavily loaded, four-mortored craft down on the ice.

Messages which came trickling down by radio just before dawn today indicated that the thrilling landing was achieved with lack of incident except for temporary damage to the expedition's radio-sending apparatus.

"We send you," the first message finally crackled out, "through the Dickson Island Radio Station, greetings from the North Pole."

The red and gold flag of the Soviet Union with its hammer and sickle was unfurled immediately, and the expedition set to work preparing for plane-loads of equipment and supplies to be flown from Rudolph Island.

Four craft at the new airfield on Rudolph Island, about 560 miles from the Pole, were being loaded with supplies and instruments for the air base and weather observatory essential to the working out of the Polar air line from Russia to the United States.

Seventeen men had spent the long Arctic winter on Rudolph Island, about 82 degrees north and 60 east, where they had established the settlement that until now was the most northerly in the world.

Four of the eleven men who formed the daring party will remain at the permanent base at the North Pole for a year studying conditions in the Polar "birthplace of weather."

They are Ivan Papanin, in command of the base; Ernest Krenkel, radio operator; Pyotr Shirsov, a hydrobiologist; and Eugene Federov, magnetologist.

With the 38 other members of the party, they left Moscow March 23 to join the rest of the expedition which already was at work on Rudolph Island.

Final plans were begun last summer when the icebreaker Rusanoff sailed for Rudolph Island with the final consignment of equipment and supplies. The project almost ended in premature disaster when the Rusanoff was caught in the ice pack, saving itself only after days of struggle.

The radio station to be set up will have 70 watts power and will be equipped to operate on both short and long waves. Amateur operators all over the world are expected to be able to communicate with the new ettlement at the North Pole.

The station will be centered about a little black, fur-lined hut, 10 feet long and 6 feet 9½ inches wide, equipped with many of the comforts of home.

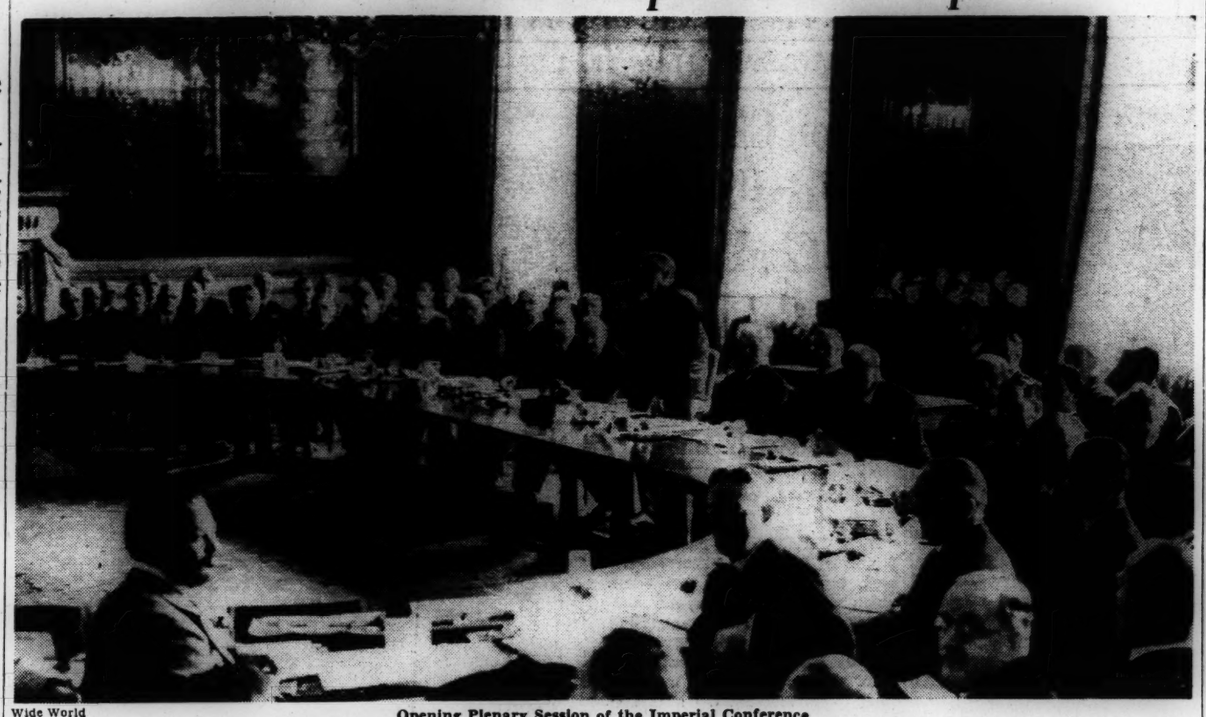
The four men will have 48 different kinds of food, including concentrated meat from 5000 chickens, concentrated eggs, milk and sausage.

Over heavy woolen underwear, they will wear shirts of reindeer fur, wolf for stockings and fur trousers.

No effort will be made by the quartet to keep the some 1000 miles of ice floe that will be their "yard" anchored to the pole.

They plan to let it drift as it will, making their observations over as large a region as possible.

British Prime Minister Speaks to the Empire



Wide World

Opening Plenary Session of the Imperial Conference

Every Political Division of the British Empire Was Represented at the First Session of the Imperial Conference in London, Except the Irish Free State. The First Meeting Was Held in Queen Anne's Room in St. James's Palace. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, Is Shown in Right Center, as He Addressed the Conference. Easily Distinguishable in the Photograph, Second From Mr. Baldwin and to His Right, Is Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, While Next to Mr. Baldwin, to His Left, Sit Ramsay MacDonald, Neville Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, and Viscount Halifax, of the Cabinet. To the Extreme Right of the Picture, J. A. Lyons, Australia's Prime Minister, Is Shown Full Face. In the Foreground, Second From the Right, at the Table, Is Stanley M. Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia

U. S Feels Australian Plan For Pacific Pacts Premature

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons of Australia has agreed to submit to the Imperial Conference a memorandum on details of a proposed Pacific non-aggression pact.

Discussions scheduled for next week are expected to include possibility of an Anglo-American pact whereby Britain would relax its tariff on United States farm products and the United States would cut down its tax on British manufactured goods.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—The suggestion of Australia's Prime Minister, at the opening session of the British Imperial Conference, that his Dominion would welcome a Pacific non-aggression pact has fallen on deaf ears here and comes into conflict with the unstated but clearly defined American policy toward Far-Eastern affairs.

It is felt at the State Department that the time is not ripe for any effort to stabilize or formalize the situation in the Far East; that existing treaties—primarily the nine-power pact and the guaranty of the open door in China—adequately represent the American position, and that nothing is to be gained by throwing the subject open for discussion now.

American policy toward this part of the world now consists of pointing quietly to the existing treaties; refraining from any strong protests when they are violated; but building up the military force which would at some future date give weight to what might be thought desirable to say on the subject.

Policy of Moderation

Since Cordell Hull became Secreaary of State there have been no strong public protests to Japan regarding its pressure on China. There has been a consistent abstention from the type of statements which stir up public feeling. But on the other hand there has been insistence that all of America's rights and interests in the Far East continue in full force.

Behind this combination of official silence with insistence on the continuing validity of existing treaty rights has been a vigorous military program. For four years the United States Navy has led the world in new construction under way. Plans have been perfected for building a big floating drydock capable of being operated with the fleet—a departure in naval strategy which would give a fleet a new degree of independence from fixed bases for long-range operations. The army has been surveying air bases in Alaska and in the Aleutian archipelago. Improved fortification of the Panama Canal Zone and the great naval base at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, is under way. The possibility of new fortifications in the Phillipines and Guam is discussed, although no steps toward this have yet been taken.

In addition to these direct military measures, diplomatic conversations regarding closer Anglo-American understanding on naval matters in the Far East have taken place. Further, word has been permitted to leak out that Russia is negotiating for American aid in the construction of modern battleships.

All of these measures tend by implication to give greater weight to American treaty rights in the Far East than was behind them when Japan first moved into Manchuria during the Hoover Administration. They are part of a policy which assumes that in the present unsettled condition of the Far East, power is far more important than diplomatic protest. And they symbolize a hope that ultimately Japan will itself take the initiative towards ending a race which the nation with the greatest economic power would ultimately win.

The Australian suggestion comes at a time when this American policy is in process of development and is perhaps only beginning to have its desired effect. Some stable and peaceful settlement in the Far East, perhaps involving a non-aggression pact, is ultimately envisaged—as is also neutralization of the Philippines. Congress has by statute required that efforts to bring about this last objective shall be made before the transition to Philippine independence is complete. But responsible opinion in the State Department is that the time is not yet ripe for any such development. Prime Minister J. A. Lyons' suggestion is therefore looked upon as an ultimately desirable objective, but one which does not call for any serious consideration here at the present time.

No Official Notice

Officially it is not even noticed. Prominent officials, including Secretary Hull and Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, refuse to discuss the suggestion. As far as can be determined, no consideration would be given to proposals of this character unless they came from Japan itself.

It is definitely not expected that Japan will make proposals along this line for some time. However, there have already been hints that Japan might take the initiative toward a reconsideration of the naval problem as distinct from the political. The Japanese navy is still stronger than the 5-5-3 ratio of the lapsed Washington Naval Treaty, but is slipping behind rapidly in the current naval race and would probably have a time keeping up with America's pace, should it be maintained at its present rate.

Presumably Tokyo is now watching to see whether this rate will be maintained. This is the reason why State Department sentiment would like to have the current program for two new battleships this year boosted to a program of five and other steps taken to make it clear that naval construction will continue unabated. Should the current economy wave slow up the naval program, the situation might change.

Madrid Pledges Aid to Bilbao

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 22 (AP)—The Madrid-Valencia Government has promised to send units of its international brigade to help defend Bilbao, the Basque Government announced yesterday.

The brigade comprises volunteer Russians, Americans, Englishmen and men from other nations who converged upon Madrid to join the Government forces after the civil war began. It has been credited with a major share in the successful defense of Madrid.

The Spanish steamer Habaña, carrying 4000 children from the besieged Basque capital, sailed from Bilbao for England, President José Antonio Aguirre and other Basque officials went aboard to bid the refugees farewell. Three other ships were to sail today for France with 3000 refugees.

Insurgent northern headquarters announced capture of 26 Englishmen and several Russians in fighting at Munguia, a bitterly-contested town less than ten miles northeast of Bilbao.

Basque militia launched counter-attacks to drive the insurgents back from the last line fortifications of Bilbao. Government planes aided a campaign at Munguia pushed Gen. Emilio Mola's forces back, Bilbao dispatches said.

Insurgents said they occupied three miles of highway between Munguia and Guernica, the insurgent-held sacred city of the Basques.

MADRID, May 22 (AP)—Three hours of intense insurgent cannonade killed at least 30 persons, wounded more than 100 and ripped private dwellings apart in Madrid today.

Government troops today operated a sharp thrust aimed at cutting the insurgents' lines to facilitate future attacks in the Casa de Campo sector.

Machine gunners near the Manzanares River routed a fleet of insurgent trucks en route with food and ammunition to the insurgent garrison besieged in University City, west of Madrid.

Insurgent projectiles seriously damaged the National Palace, once the majestic home of King Alfonso XIII.

CERBERE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 22 (AP)—One of four Spanish insurgent planes machine-gunned the streets of this French village today during a raid on Spanish Portbou, just across the border, scattering panicky townsfolk and injuring a small boy.

Spanish border officials said the planes were "German."

The French Government began an investigation immediately upon receipt of protests from the people of Cerbere, who gathered at the mayor's home to demand better protection from the frontier warfare between the Spanish Government and the insurgents.

Two German Airmen Captured by Basques Get Supreme Sentence

BILBAO, Spain, May 22 (AP)—Two captured German aviators were sentenced to death yesterday on charges of military rebellion and murder.

The two officers, downed on the Basque front, were convicted by a popular tribunal of waging warfare against the Government of Spain in the forces of insurgent General Francisco Franco.

They are Capt. Walter Kienzel and Lieut. Gunther Schulze.

A Febus (governmental Spanish) agency account of the trial said Captain Kienzel testified he had been in the regular German army before he came to Spain voluntarily last January.

Influenced by German press photographers, who convinced him that Soviet Russia was aiding the Spanish Government, Captain Kienzel enlisted to oppose the "Russian influence."

He said he arrived at Cadiz, Spain, last Feb. 18, aboard the German steamer Hilma which he boarded at Kiel, Germany.

Bombing of Valencia Brings 100 Fatalities

VALENCIA, Spain, May 22 (AP)—The known fatalities in last Saturday's insurgent bombing of Valencia rose close to 100.

Many of the victims were women and children.

Government authorities declared the planes were Italian-made Capronis from the Balearic island of Mallorca.

Von Steuben Tablet Unveiled in Germany

MAGDEBURG, Germany, May 21 (AP)—Germans and Americans joined here today in a manifestation of friendship.

A tablet to the memory of Baron Friedrich Wilhelm August von Steuben, the Prussian general who fought on the side of George Washington in the American Revolution, was unveiled at Magdeburg City Hall and later affixed to a new post-office on the site of the church where the Baron was christened.

Said United States Ambassador William E. Todd, speaking at the ceremony:

"There were hardly any more enthusiastic or more energetic supporters of General Washington than Baron von Steuben and his German co-workers.

"One may really doubt whether the American Revolution would have been successful but for their support."

Lord Mayor Dr. Markmann of Magdeburg eulogized German-American co-operation. Many members of the Berlin American colony attended.

Baron von Steuben, persuaded by the French to enter the American Revolution, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1778, and offered his services to Congress and General Washington. He became Inspector General and remodeled the organization of the army, bringing efficiency and better discipline. In 1780 he took part, as Major General, in the siege of Yorktown. After the war several states gave him grants of land and later Congress voted him a $2400 pension. He lived near the present siste of Utica until his death.

Auto Traffic Gains On Delaware Spans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—Flood tides of shore traffic are flowing early this year over Philadelphia's skyway, the Delaware river bridge, toward the open sea. More than 50,000 cars pass over it every Sunday as Philadelphians feel the spring urge to breathe again the salty ocean breezes.

Traffic is increasing, too, on the new high speed line which connects the Philadelphia subway system to railroad and bus terminals in Camden. On June 7 the silver and blue cars, with their comfortable green leather individual seats, will have been running for one year.

The Delaware River Joint Commission reports that for April—the first month that commutation tickets have been available—revenues of the bridge were larger than in March, but less than in April, 1936.

The total revenue for April this year was $213,305 compared to $210,015 for March, according to Joseph K. Costello, general manager. The figure for April, 1936, was $230,748.

Previous to the building of the bridge the only span across the Delaware below Trenton, N. J., was the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at northeast Philadelphia. Since then the Tacony-Palmyra bridge has been erected for vehicular traffic still further to the northwest but within the city limits. Like the Delaware River bridge, it is proving a distinct success financially.

U. S. Leads in Apples

The United States is the largest producer and exporter of apples in the world. From 1931 to 1935, 31 per cent of the world apple supply came from this country.

Fourth North Pole Flight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

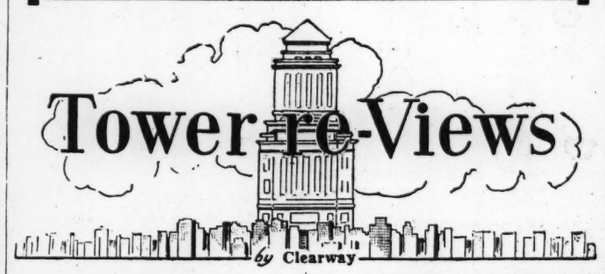
Only three flights over the North Pole preceded the one just made by Soviet aviators, and neither of them effected a landing.

The first flight to 90 degrees North Latitude was made by Admiral Byrd, then Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd, U. S. Navy, Retired. On May 9, 1926, he and Floyd Bennett circled the Pole and dropped an American flag. They flew an American-made three-engined monoplane, the Josephine Ford.

Three days after Commander Byrd had returned to Spitsbergen, his base, the Pole was conquered by dirigible. The Norge of the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile expedition left Spitsbergen, crossed the Pole on May 12, 1926, and went on to Alaska.

Gen. Umberto Nobile made a second crossing by dirigible on May 23, 1928. The dirigible Italia was lost on the return flight, but General Nobile and most of his crew were saved after six weeks on the ice of North East Land.

Before the Pole had been conquered by air, only one party had reached it. On April 6, 1909, Admiral Robert E. Peary of the United States reached the goal he had sought in repeated expeditions since 1892. He remains the only leader of a successful land attack on the "top of the world."



(Continued From Page 1)

ing for Newport under jury rig, due in tomorrow.

A week ago Friday night Endeavour I slipped her tow line in mountainous mid-Atlantic seas. The same night, Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's new cup yacht, lost her mast while being towed down the coast from Maine.

Endeavour II rode out the storm and arrived safely in tow at Bristol, R. I., this Tuesday. The cup race is set for July 31.

★ ★ ★

Peace by Trade

This has been "Foreign Trade Week," and Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, expressed a hope that a reciprocal trade treaty would be concluded between the two countries.

The slogan of "Peace by Trade" found other expressions:

At London, the Imperial Conference started to work on constitutional questions, clearing the way for economic discussions later.

Expectations of a new international economic and peace conference, possibly called by the United States, received a dousing with cold water when President Roosevelt said the outlook at present does not justify hopes such a conference could succeed.

A Japanese Economic Mission to the United States reached Los Angeles on a good will tour.

★ ★ ★

De-Poisoning History

French and German historians have agreed to remove the poison of untruthful statements from their texts. Incalculable are the healing currents which can flow into international relations from a stream so purified.

★ ★ ★

Reign Under Way

Off Spithead Thursday, King George VI reviewed his fleet and visiting warships. It was one of the major public displays of the Coronation program. Soon the reign begins in sober earnest.

British troops were sent to quell an uprising on the Northwest Frontier of India, even as the Imperial Conference in London began to draft its momentous agenda.

Australia has proposed a pacific pact, looking toward nonaggression and trade, with eyes on Japan. Both London and Washington are cool to the plan. In Tokyo, Navy Minister Yonai denied Thursday that the Japanese Navy has aggressive intentions, or plans to build huge dreadnoughts with guns of more than 16-inch caliber.

Britain's Hong Kong naval base meanwhile is being strengthened.

★ ★ ★

The third major naval and Pacific power, the United States, this week announced registration of civilian air pilots for a naval reserve in addition to the military reserve.

Britain has plans to buy almost the entire output of anti-aircraft guns of the Swedish Bofors plant.

Italy laid its budget deficit to military costs.

★ ★ ★

Diplomatic Feelers

Goings and comings of European diplomats turn attention to Central Europe, but few tangible results come to light.

Maxim Litvinoff received from Yvon Delbos French assurance of fidelity to the Franco-Soviet pact. General staff contacts are to be kept unobtrusive.

Austria and Czechoslovakia remain the focal points of a proposed Danubian "Locarno." These erstwhile foes continue to draw closer. Austria was reported unwilling, however, to follow French wishes for her to join the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy visited Hungary, his first trip out of Italy in 30 years.

King Zog of Albania quickly suppressed a revolt near the Greek border.

A short truce for withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain is sought by Britain. The Loyalist Cabinet crisis at Valencia resulted in a more moderate Government under Premier Juan Negrin. Nine posts instead of the previous 19 omitted Largo Caballero, former Premier, and gave the vital war portfolio to Indalecio Prieto.

General Miaja resumed rule of Madrid from a civil council set up only four weeks ago.

★ ★ ★

C. I. O. Wins Steel

The C. I. O. industrial union idea won, 17,028 to 7207, in the balloting at Jones & Laughlin Steel plant. C. I. O. squared off to attack Ford.

Governor Lehman of New York signed the "little Wagner act," modeled on the National Labor Relations Act. He also banned dog racing, and small firearms in pawnshops. New York's rail strike was averted by federal mediation.

★ ★ ★

Here and There

The Senate voted for a permanent CCC. The House last week voted for a two-year extension.

G-Men were ordered into Harlan County, Ky., scene of industrial terrorism.

The TVA won a reversal of the injunction which had halted work.

Millions of schoolchildren heard the first radio commencement.

Radio-telephone service was opened with China from Washington, D. C.

A student sit-down in Chinese railway cars left them cooling their oratory on a siding.

Mexican prisoners were given union rights and minimum pay in a reform plan.

The Duke of Windsor announced his wedding for June 3.

The United States took no action on a German protest against statements made by Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago regarding alleged German religious persecutions.

Venice Exhibits Loan Collection By Tintoretto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE—The exhibition of Tintoretto's works, opened in Venice on April 25, constitutes an artistic event of world-wide importance.

The show includes Tintoretto's best paintings scattered in churches and galleries, as well as collections in Italy, while others have been loaned by private owners and foreign galleries. The exhibition consists of works absolutely genuine and authentic, signed or attested by historical documents. Doubtless pictures or those done in collaboration with other artists have not been shown in this exposition.

Thus the entire life of Tintoretto, as illustrated in all its various phases by his numerous works, is displayed. His portraits, his dramatic representations of sacred subjects, his fertile imagination in depicting pagan subjects, are all seen at this exhibition in the worthy setting of Palazzo Pesaro. One can follow his success from his earliest works, such as "The Miracle of Saint Mark," until his old age, when with his two paintings in the church of San Giorgio Maggiore at Venice, representing "The Last Supper" and "The Fall of Manna," he sealed his career.

Some of Tintoretto's works are to be found at Vienna, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Dresden, Copenhagen, Munich, Budapest and elsewhere. Arrangements were made to have them loaned, and naturally all the works in Italy are included in the exhibition.

The exhibition will remain open until Nov. 4. During this period special facilities will be granted for visiting all the churches, the Doge's Palace and other places where Tintoretto's works are to be found, and which, as in the case of the "Paradiso" in the Ducal Palace, measuring 84 feet by 34 feet, and others, cannot be removed. Moreover, it has been decided that in some cases the paintings should not be deprived of their setting and thus spoil their harmony.

A special itinerary has therefore been arranged to complete the visit of the exhibition. It starts from the Church of the Madonna dell'Orto, in one of the most romantic and poetic places at Venice, and where the artist is buried near some of his most famous paintings, and it ends at the School of San Rocco, where a series of 57 works are found.

U. S. S. R. Has Honored Schmidt For Previous Arctic Research

MOSCOW, May 22 (AP)—Prof. Otto J. Schmidt, leader of the Soviet landing party at the North Pole, first became known as an explorer in 1928, when he was a member of the Soviet-German expedition which mapped a large unexplored glacier area in northwest Pamir, an elevated region in West Central Asia.

The following year, he traveled aboard the icebreaker Sedoff, to Franz-Josef land in the Arctic Ocean and helped build a permanent scientific research station there. In 1930 he returned to this part of the Arctic Circle at the head of another expedition and afterwards made a voyage to Nova Zembla, discovering a number of islands, one of which was given his name.

In 1932 Professor Schmidt was appointed chief of another Arctic expedition with instructions from the Soviet Government to make a voyage on the icebreaker Sibiriakov from Archangel to the Pacific, through the northern sea route. That voyage was highly successful.

For his work in this expedition the Soviet Government conferred on him the Order of Lenin.

Professor Schmidt, born in 1891 in Moguilev on the Dnieper, has held a number of important positions in Soviet economical, educational and scientific life. His present post is Chief of the Department of the Northern Sea Route, and he has in turn been Professor of Mathematics at the University of Moscow, editor-in-chief of the great Soviet Encyclopedia, and author of a number of scientific works.

He is a Communist, and an authority on Russian literature, history and economic science. He speaks German, French, English, Italian, Lettish and Ukrainian.

Czech Door Opened to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 22—The circumspection with which Czechoslovakia has officially treated the new developments in Central Europe during the past few months and the determination to leave open its door to all possibilities for an understanding with its neighbors, is again revealed in Dr. Kamil Krofta's report to the Foreign Affairs Committee of both Houses of Parliament yesterday.

Dr. Krofta's attitude is due to Czechoslovakia's peculiar position in present-day Europe and does not imply surrender of ideals of democracy, collective security and the League of Nations, which have governed her foreign policy from the beginning.

Peace One and Indivisible

The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister emphasized at the outset that his country's stand is for peace one and indivisible in Europe today and that while Czechoslovakia welcomed the improvement in outlook for a western European pact it could not be confined to a small section of Europe but had to include Poland, Central Europe and Soviet Russia.

The recent Italo-Yugoslav treaty Dr. Krofta refused to consided as a step toward a better understanding between Italy and the other two Little Entente states, namely Roumania and Czchoslovakia.

Regarding Central Europe, the Foreign Minister reported that Austro-Czech relations have considerably improved and that Hungary now appears to be appreciating more fully the need for economic co-operation.

Any economic understanding, however, in the center of Europe—especially between Prague, Vienna and Budapest—Dr. Krofta emphasized must naturally respect German and Italian interests here.

Concerning the problem of minorities, which separates Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Dr. Krofta stated that he hoped to apply toward the Hungarian minority a policy similar to that already adopted towards Germans in Czechoslovakia.

Minorities Problem

Hungary's destre to be rid of the armaments clause of the Treaty of Trianon is appreciated at Prague. Dr. Krofta said, but a one-sided violation of that treaty by rearmament without a previous agreement with the other powers concerned would not lead to understanding.

"All Czechoslovak political parties without exception," Dr. Krofta maintained, in dealing with this country's relations to the Third Reich, "desire friendly relations with Germany, in which they see one of the fundamental conditions of peace for Central Europe."

Dr. Krofta also added that in view of the similarity of many of their economic, social and technical problems co-operations between these two states should be easier.

Premier Milan Hodža's recent visit to London, Dr. Krofta considered highly satisfactory as having done much to clarify English official opinion regarding the Central European problem.

Southern Press Parley Urges Apprentice Study

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 22 (AP)—Installing Ted Dealey of the Dallas Journal and News as president, the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association closed its thirty-fifth annual convention here May 19. Dealey succeeded James E. Chappell of the Birmingham Age-Herald.

One resolution adopted authorized a detailed study of the mechanical apprentice system in newspaper shops. Chappell urged the publishers to give thought and study to relative pay between "white collar" workers and mechanical department employees.

Salvation Army Discharges Mapp

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Chief of Staff Henry W. Mapp of the Salvation Army was discharged from the service yesterday on personal misconduct charges. A secret court of five senior officers returned the verdict.

Commissioner Mapp, who was Gen. Evangeline Booth's strongest rival for commander two years ago, charged that the court of inquiry was improperly constituted.

The court martial stated that evidence against Commissioner Mapp was "conclusive" but did not reveal the nature of the charge. His alleged offense, it was learned, had nothing to do with execution of army duties.

Caheens
Cotton Frocks
Keep cool in DOTTED SWISS —PRINTED BATISTE— BLOCKED LINEN—LACES AND EYELETS
SIZES 12 to 44
$3.98 and up
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

WATCHES
ELGIN—HAMILTON GRUEN—and other well-known makes
Every watch carries Bromberg's guarantee — including one year's free regulation service.
Convenient terms arranged
BROMBERG'S
218 N. 20TH STREET
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
Golden Jubilee
All Through the Month of May
Special Prices in All Departments
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ST. GALLEN TOURIST OFFICE
A. HOHL
Poststrasse 19. Tel. 583

Ritz
Zwiebacks (Rusks)
Biscuits
Obtainable in Groceries in U.S.A., England, France, Switzerland, etc.

Are Congressmen Underpaid? Pay Issue Revived in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Are senators underpaid, or does the "honor" of their position serve as a practical part of their compensation?

This was one of the questions posed in Senate deliberations leading to the voted reduction of Robert Fechner's salary as leader of the 300,000 CCC youths. His salary was from $12,000 to $10,000. Incidentally the whole subject of federal compensations has been raised anew and a wide variation is revealed as between the salaries of federal executives who are doing reasonably comparable work.

A new aspect of the situation is the reported offer of a $50,000 a year salary to Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, by the Distilled Spirits Institute, to replace the late W. Forbes Morgan. Mr. McGrady's present salary, like that of other assistant secretaries, is $9000. Cabinet members get $15,000. The President himself receives $75,000, which is many times less than heads of great business corporations, let alone the fabulous returns of motion picture stars.

$10,000 for Congressmen

Every member of Congress (and there are 531 of them) be he representative from Hilltown Crossroads or Senator Borah himself gets the same salary $10,000.

This is important, because congressmen have the habit of feeling that if they get $10,000, then other Government officials should get no more. It has set up a sort of norm for upper bracket federal salaries, which was applied again in the Fechner debate.

At the same time, there is a constant movement of able federal officials from the Government into private industry, which has been cited and deplored for years. Students have frequently concluded that top executives in the Government's permanent civil service are underpaid, even despite the advantages of permanency and satisfaction which many of the jobs offer.

Satisfaction in Job

Senator George W. Norris (Prog.) of Nebraska cited the latter advantage in recommending reduction of Mr. Fechner's salary. The greatest pay that could come to him for his job, "or, so far as I know, for any other kind of work," said the Nebraskan philosopher, "is the satisfaction he gets in his heart that he is doing a good work."

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York felt that Mr. Fechner should keep his extra $2000. Senators ought to be content with the smaller $10,000, he reasoned, for "there does attach to the office some degree of honor."

There was no glory in it for Mr. Fechner, he said, no "publicity," nothing.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky agreed with Mr. Copeland that congressmen got part of their compensation in glory. Membership in that body, he said, was "almost the greatest honor that could come to an American citizen."

Mr. Norris, however, took a practical view.

"Are we going to pay a man for lack of honor connected with his office by increasing his salary?" he demanded. After the average congressman had gone through an election campaign, he added, there did not seem much glory left. Mr. Fechner did not have to endure that.

Federal salaries were cited by friends of Mr. Fechner to show he was not overpaid:

Bonds of Alleghany Corp, Detroit Edison, National Dairy Products and Remington Rand yielded fraction.s

Chairman and members of the Maritime Commission, $12,000.

Controller of Currency, $15,000.

WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, $12,000.

Col. H. B. Hackett, assistant administrator, PWA, $12,000.

Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator, $12,000.

Interstate commerce commissioners, $12,000.

Tariff commissioners, $11,000.

General counsel, RFC, $12,500.

Manager, Alaskan railroad, $15,000.

Are They Underpaid?

Opponents of the Mr. Fechner $12,000 salary countered with the following list:

Chief of staff, United States Army, $8000.

Chief of naval operations, United States Navy, $8000.

United States solicitor general, $10,000.

Chairman, RFC, $10,000.

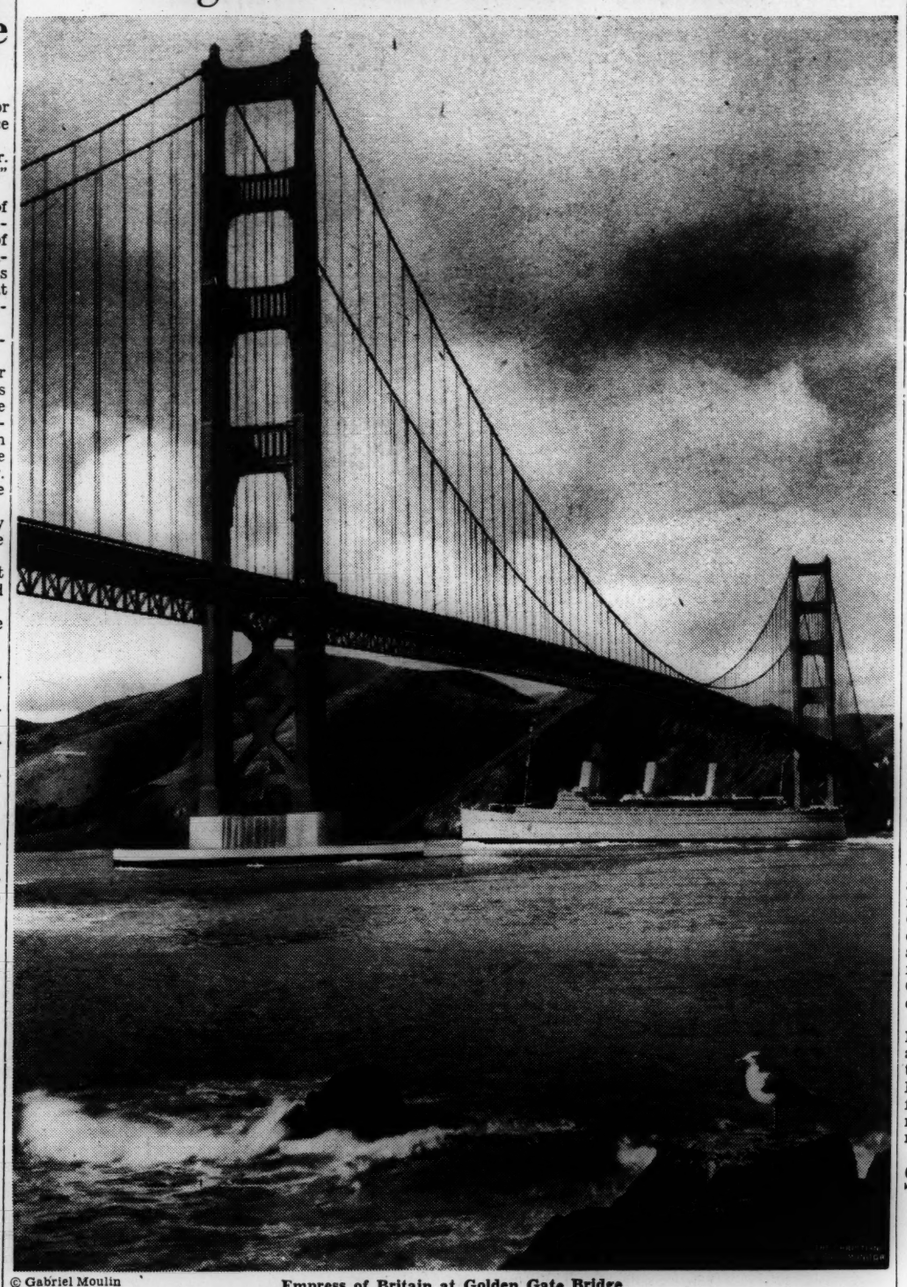
Social Security Board members, $10,000.

Administrator, REA, $10,000.

Though not cited by either side, it is pointed out that Supreme Court members receive $20,000 annually. The chief justice gets $20,500.

Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, an opponent of President Roosevelt's court plan, who introduced the amendment and led the fight to cut Mr. Fechner's salary, recalled that Mr. Fechner had advocated the judiciary program in public speeches. The vote to cut the salary which was ultimately taken was in part a mark of displeasure at these speeches.

Big Boat Passes Under All Clear



© Gabriel Moulin

Empress of Britain at Golden Gate Bridge

Structure Suspended Over San Francisco Harbor Entrance Allows Eight Feet Overhead Space to Liner Steaming Through. Formal Opening of Bridge, Which Gives San Franciscans Easy Access to the North Country, Will Be Occasion for Week's Celebration

Inventions Alone Held Insufficient To Aid Humanity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—The "hope of the future" lies in a combination of technological education and sociological responsibility, in the opinion of David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

"Technological development alone is insufficient to bring about the happiness of humanity," Mr. Sarnoff declared in an address at the fiftieth anniversary dinner of Pratt Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, adding that research must accept the sociological responsibility for the use of inventions which develops in the future.

Mr. Sarnoff dwelt at length on these inventions, listing the radio as one of the chief of them. He held that within less than 50 years television would be as common in the homes as radiocasting was today and meanwhile "undreamed of sources of power, light and heat might well be developed in the upper air." At the same time he voiced a plea for the proper use of the radio, stressing the fact that it could carry untruth with equal speed as it carried the truth.

"We find, unhappily, that the same agency used here for purposes of democracy is used in less happy countries for the purposes of propaganda, war-making and autocracy," he added. "It is the responsibility of those who advance technocracy to see that the use of their instruments is in the right direction."

Speakers other than Mr. Sarnoff, who was graduated from Pratt Institute, were George E. Vincent, formerly president of Rockefeller Foundation; Frederic B. Pratt, president of the board of trustees of the institute, and Edward F. Stevens, director of the institute's free library. Charles Pratt,a son of the founder of the institute, presided.

The school was founded by Charles Pratt, whose aim was to establish an institute to train pupils in practical subjects. It was chartered on May 18, 1887, and opened in the following October with an enrollment of only 12 pupils. The enrollment today is more than 5000.

Hull Discloses Plan to Push Career Men in High Diplomacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22 — After saying nothing whatever for three years to increasingly pointed criticisms of his department, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has revealed here that during this entire time he has been very quietly weeding deadwood out of the foreign service, that he has long been considering a modernization of the higher command of the department, and that a process of change to make his organization more efficient is under way.

He chose the occasion of an important shift in the top bracket of American diplomacy for letting it be known that he was aware of the justification for some of the criticism—which has come from high officials of the former Republican administration among others—and that he is taking steps to improve a service of which he is very proud.

First step in the reshuffling process, announced several days ago, was the elevation of Sumner Welles, a career service man, from one of four assistant secretaries of state to the post of second in command as Undersecretary. With this change was the elevation of another of the former assistants to be Counselor of the department. This completed the revision of the high command of the department in a way to relieve Mr. Hull himself of much routine detail, and at the same time give him an aide with sufficiently high rank to be able to handle certain special tasks designated to him. Mr. Hull himself expects to be freer to deal with more abstract matters of policy in the future.

American Republics

It will be Mr. Welles' task to deal with current diplomatic questions and with the routine administration of the department. Judge Moore is to handle the increasing number of specialized problems, such as the delicate question of American movie film experts, which are not in the ordinary run of diplomacy but which have become problems for diplomatic handling.

This change in the top bracket of the service is intended to divert much work which previously went direct to Secretary Hull to these two top men.

Improvement in the personnel of the lower ranks has already advanced to the point of elimination from the foreign service during the past two or three years of 40 or 50 persons—Mr. Hull did not give the exact number. He explained that these individuals were the less efficient and that their places have been taken by new appointments from among those who have passed rigid competitive examinations.

Latest announced step in reshuffling within the department is the merging of the division of Latin American affairs and the Mexican divisions into a new Division of American Republics, to better coordinate the interrelated problems of the Latin states to the south.

Record in Emergency

In discussing the modernization process informally with the press, Secretary Hull made it clear that he is not undertaking anything which could be termed a major reorganization, but is attempting to bring the formal organization of the department more into line with changing modern conditions. An example of what already has been accomplished was establishment of a single division to handle the arms traffic. Previously, arms questions had been handled in more than a dozen different divisions.

To critics who charge the foreign service with being a group of "bespatted" Beau Brummels, who shine at social functions, Mr. Hull reported somewhat warmly that whenever a real job has to be done, as in the recent cases of trouble in Addis Ababa and Madrid, the men of the service won general approval for their courage, resourcefulness and ability.

It is clear that such criticisms have irritated Mr. Hull, who is extremely proud of his department and is known to cherish the ambition of leaving it a more efficient organization than he found it. He also is jealous of its comparative freedom from the influence of politics and patronage, and would like to extend the tradition of the career service, which now prevails in the lower ranks, to the higher posts traditionally parceled out by the party high command to wealthy contributors to campaign funds.

Campaign Contributors

The reorganization has not to date answered the criticism directed against the caliber of men occupying some of the more important ambassadorial and ministerial posts, a large proportion of whom are still of the political appointee variety—in accordance with the standing custom.

That Secretary Hull's desires in this direction will prevail against party practices and necessities seems doubtful. Ambassadorships are one of the most effective methods open to any Administration for rewarding wealthy contributors.

Several important posts are expected to come vacant shortly. Robert Worth Bingham, Ambassador to Great Britain, is reported to be planning to resign in the near future; as is also William E. Dodd, Ambassador to Germany.

State Labor Act Faces Hearing In New York Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—The New York Board of Trade today hinted it would move to make a court test of the New York State Labor Relations Act to which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman affixed his signature on Thursday without the hearing for which trade and commerce groups had pressed.

The new law, which will be effective on July 1, establishes for the state government a labor policy identical with that outlined for the National Government in the Federal Labor Relations Act, with a three-member board to enforce its provisions. To sign it without giving responsible business organizations an opportunity of being heard, the New York trade body holds, was to rush "with break-neck speed into tremendous responsibility," and it warns the Governor that he "will be held accountable for the enforcement of the law and its administration."

The criticism of the Governor came through Percy C. Magnus, president of the trade board, who said business would respect the law "at least until its validity had been tested in the courts," but felt the presence of state labor leaders as witnesses to the Governor's signing of the bill cast "an interesting light on the trend in the development of New York state political philosophy."

"Let us all hope that the high moral phrases of the law will be translated into action in its enforcement," he said. "Let us even express the naïve faith that the board will be kept free from politics and corruption.

"If the Governor does not see to it that the well-nigh impossible really does happen, this act will rise up to plague him. He must be aware that these will be the most important appointments that he has been called upon to make. He will be held responsible for the enforcement of the law and its administration by the labor relations board."

Recreation Needs Analyzed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 22—Recreation programs should be deliberately designed to bring boys and girls, young men and women and husbands and wives together, speakers told the 22nd National Recreation Congress at its closing session at the Ambassador Hotel here today. In the formation of these programs, religious institutions should have a prominent part, it was emphasized by Dr. John Brown Jr. of New York, a member of the national council of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

"The church cannot afford to be held back from leadership in recreation programs by the ultra-conservatism of a minority in the congregation that is 'out of sympathy with modern youth," Dr. Brown declared.

Whether dancing was a good feature of recreation was questioned by Miss Kathleen Crowley, probation officer of the juvenile court of Waterbury, Conn., who stressed that no matter how well supervised dances might be, invariably, "dates" were made. Then, after the school dance or recreation dance was over, some young boys and girls "go to the nearest tavern or roadside hang-out where supervision is lacking," she added.

"The family as a social institution should be studied," she declared, "preparation for marriage and understanding of its difficulties should be part of the cultural side of the program."

John V. Smith, chief of the Bureau of Recreation in Philadelphia, another speaker, declared it was important to include play activities that would help boys and girls attain normal social life."

They must have wholesome uncommercialized recreation," he said. "The problem of planning for mixed groups and giving wise council to young men and women is serious and delicate. The training and experience of a leader will help particularly to guide them who have little or no money to spend,

"It is not necessary to spend money for motion pictures, theaters or dance halls. A boy and girl interested in the same activity have little trouble finding ways to pass their time, and when they have a particular interest or hobby it makes life worth while.

"Study clubs and discussion groups should be provided to help people understand themselves and their problems. If a man and wife have a common leisure-time interest, the problem is simple. They can be taken into mixed gymnasium classes, mixed swimming groups, picnics, parties and social dances, but if their interests are divided, they still can come to the recreation center together. We can offer photography and other hobbies on the same evening for men and dressmaking and tap dancing for the women."

Mr. Smith held that segregated recreation was "almost a thing of the past, except in such entirely masculine and feminine things as football and ballet dancing."

Mixed gymnasium nights are part of the regular schedule today," he added. "Boys and girls of today should be placed in the same classes in any activity suitable to both."

Lehman Vetoes Dog-Racing Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday vetoed a bill which would have legalized dog racing in New York. Accompanying the veto was a memorandum which recommended that the matter be referred to the state constitutional convention which convenes next April.

Since this body had been directed by the Legislature to give special thought and study to an amendment to permit pari-mutuel betting, the Governor held the extension of pool-selling of results at dog-race tracks should be considered at that time.

Dirigible Builder Discounts Sparks From Hindenburg

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 22 (AP)—An opinion that it was improbable that engine sparks or lightning ignited the Hindenburg was given to federal investigators yesterday by the German constructor of the airship. As to the real cause he said "a definite conclusion I cannot draw as yet."

First of the German delegation of experts called to testify before the Department of Commerce board of inquiry into the dirigible accident, Dr. Ludwig Duerr, a pioneer in airship building, went into technical detail to explain why he discounted certain theories as to the cause.

Drawing on 38 years of experience in dirigible construction beginning with Count Zeppelin, Duerr declared his belief exhaust sparks from the engines could not have ignited the inflammable hydrogen used in the Hindenburg because the exhaust pipe temperature of the motors was far below the combustion point for hydrogen.

Evidence of Explosion

"That the fire started in the rear of the ship is proven," he said. "There is much talk of explosion. An explosion I understand to be the result of a compound of hydrogen and air which creates a pressure. Such an influence is to be seen in several spots.

"For instance sheet metal was found torn away with a large force. Twenty-one rivets were torn away from the foundation. The second case of pressure effect is the valve at cell 3. This valve was torn away by a pressure from outside of the gas cell and pushed inside the cell. The third case is the valve from frame 33, cell 3 or 2. In this valve the plate is torn away from the valve. More than 100 rivets were torn off."

Asked about static electricity, he said he did not think it could have contributed to the fire and told of tests with static charges. Lightning could only start a fire if there were free gas, he told the board.

Surface Dissipates Static

The great surface of the ship dissipates most static charges, he said, even quicker than landing ropes.

Asked if the airship explosion could have been caused by something other than a mixture of hydrogen and air, he replied:

"I don't know, I cannot imagine how anything else but hydrogen and oxygen could cause an explosion. I can't imagine how in burning, such a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen could have happend anyway."

World Rise in Paper Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Under pressure of the sharp rise in the price of newsprint, Arab dailies have curtailed their issues from eight to four pages. The Hebrew dailies, instead of reducing the size, are considering raising the sale price by half a cent or a cent and dispensing with their afternoon editions.

Some idea of the rise in the price of paper, following the trend in the general world market, may be seen from the following figures. In June, 1936, the price quoted here for paper was $42.50 a ton; in November it rose to $48.75. By January, 1937, it was $61.85 and lately it has stood at $72.50—in so far as it is available at all.

Palestine has no newsprint of its own and imports what it needs mainly from Finland and Czechoslovakia. The local price of English made paper, $87.50 a ton, is too high for newspaper purposes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Because of the rise in the price of newsprint here, the Government has issued a regulation reducing the size of newspapers.

There seems to be a world boom in cellulose. It has become a fabulous raw material from which manufacturers can make almost anything. Consequently, there is less of it available for paper. Timber-producing countries are working overtime to make collulose and in spite of that, supplies are engaged for a full year in advance.

Hence paper here soars in price. And to procure suitable supplies of it, a great amount of pengoes would have to be exported. Thus the pengo might fall. The Government is determined to prevent that, so decrees "smaller papers." Consequently editors may have to reduce staffs.

NYA Talent Bureau For Needy Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—It isn't every college professor that can provide vaudeville or concert talent along with a serious lecture. But those from Oklahoma A. & M. College, who feel that a little entertainment may increase their audience appeal, call upon NYA students earning their way through school by acting as singers, instrumentalists, and entertainers.

For the past six months whenever a professor on tour from the college needs a little background for his lecture he has taken along a chorus, a soloist or an instrumentalist. Whenever a rural school wants imported talent for a community meeting, it petitions the college for the loan of talent.

The bookings are made through the bookin gagent, a student paid through the NYA budget. Instructors in the school of fine arts coach the performers, and the fact that the standard of performance is high may account for the success of these NYA entertainers.

This has also been the solution to the work problem of 38 students.

Job Increase Seen For College 'Grads'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 22—Employment opportunities for this year's graduates of the University of Pennsylvania are greater than in any year since 1929, placement officials at the university report as a result of recent experience with representatives of business and industrial firms seeking employees.

A high scholarship record is still one of the best recommendations for the youth seeking a job, they say, but there is an increasing tendency on the part of employers to look with favor upon men who have had employment experience already during vacation periods—or in part-time work during the university year.

Generally speaking, it is found this spring, that an applicant's record of extra-curricular activities is very little considered by prospective employers. A great deal more stress is being laid upon the interest displayed in specific branches of a firm's activities.

Placement of graduates is cared for at the University of Pennsylvania by the alumni industrial division and the alumni educational division of its placement service. Dr. Clarence E. Clewell is the director.

Busy Farm Baseball Fan Puts Radio on Tractor

WHITE HALL, Ill. (AP)—Ford Flatt, a farmer, couldn't neglect his plowing to attend baseball games or listen to them over the radio—but he solved the problem.

He installed a radio on his new tractor.

Cabinet Members to Talk With Eckener on Helium

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Secretary Daniel C. Roper revealed recently that a presidentially-appointed committee of five cabinet members would be ready to confer with Dr. Hugo Eckener next week about a supply of fireproof helium gas for German airships. Mr. Roper said President Roosevelt has named the secretaries of state, interior, war, navy and commerce to consider procedure with respect to releasing helium to other countries for commercial purposes.

The United States, the only nation producing the gas in other than negligible quantities, forbids its export except for experimental purposes. Dr. Eckener, the German dirigible expert, now is at Lakehurst N. J., investigating the recent destruction of the Hindenburg. Since then Germany has grounded its other dirigibles which, like the Hindenburg, use hydrogen.

Heavy Drinking in Virginia Assailed by Governor Peery

RICHMOND, Va., May 22—Gov. George C. Peery declared he is in full sympathy with the efforts of the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to stop the use of wine and beer to excess in Virginia.

In numerous sections, he said, particularly in rural areas without adequate police protection, persons who drink wine and beer to the point of intoxication are becoming public nuisances.

Citizens have divided upon the necessity and reasonableness of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board's ban against the sale of beer and wine on Sundays, and the board's ruling that only establishments which serve regular meals may obtain licenses after July 1.

Famous Menai Bridge Dating Back to 1826 Is to Be Rebuilt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Menai suspension bridge, the first important iron suspension bridge ever constructed, is to be rebuilt. The span was built by Thomas Telford in 1826 to link the Isle of Anglesey with the North Wales mainland.

The main features of Telford's masterpiece will be retained. The chief difference will be that there will be fewer chains, and footpaths will be provided on either side.

At present the bridge is suspended with 16 chains, each 800 feet long. These will have to be removed. Cables will carry the weight while new chains are put into position.

The estimated cost of the reconstruction is £228,000. Work will be carried on without interference with normal traffic.

Coal Neatly Wrapped in Cellophane Among New Wrinkles Shown for Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

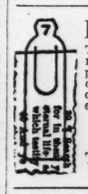
CHICAGO, May 22—You no longer need to put on your overalls to shovel coal into the furnace. You can even go down to the basement in your starched bosom shirt, still keeping on your white kid gloves after the party and satisfactorily handle the coal situation with never a smear or smutch.

Coal is now neatly put up in blocks and wrapped in cellophane like Christmas presents. It is piled up in orderly rows near the furnace door as compactly and evenly as short lengths of wood once were heaped up on the back porch for the old-time kitchen stove.

Moreover, in Chicago and several eastern cities, these cellophane packages are delivered to your door by men dressed in white uniforms driving white trucks as though they might be members of the whipped cream or frozen dainty brigade. They step down the back cellar steps with the greatest of courtesy and noiselessly deposit the ribbonless packages at the most convenient angle to the furnace door.

Cellophane packaged coal was exhibited at the National House and Garden Exposition held here recently. Under an artificial blue sky within the Coliseum, a model seven-room brick colonial house was built with several exhibit gardens and various displays of every kind of building materials. The exposition was sponsored by the building and home equipment manufacturers for the benefit of home-planners.

The number of visitors at the exposition indicated the interest in the present upward trend in residential construction and home-building. Everything from lawn sprinklers to roofing and from front-door chimes to the kitchen incinerator were exhibited, with a representative on hand to explain all of the pros and cons of whatever item the visitor was interested in.



BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's, Library, Pocket sizes.

Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
Crayon marking set 25 cents

THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES

Member:
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Established 1890

Sound banking for more than forty-six years.

Branches conveniently located throughout Los Angeles

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., Shore Frontage

For Sale—To Settle an Estate—Modern house suitable for summer or year round residence; twenty acres beautifully landscaped; large garage, chauffeur's and gardener's cottages, and other necessary outbuildings. Large acreage could be conveniently separated from master's residence if desired.

Communicate with
RANSOM C. PINGREE, 31 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

RUGS... *Certified* - CLEANED
GUARANTEED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
(as advertised therein)
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE CLEANED
MUrray Hill 4-6666
C·H·BROWN CO.
ESTABLISHED 1889
305-313 East 45th Street, New York
Westchester, Brooklyn and Long Island Service

Novel Perfumes
in a unique Redwood box!!

You can not imagine the curious kind of delicacy and aristocratic fragrancy of these truly superior odeurs; try them and know.

These are the 4 simply exquisite odeurs:—
Mystery Forbidden Mon Desir Passion
Do try them!

Their scent is like the essence of flowers.

A DROP or two gives a lasting scent; yet, so ultra-delicate. Fascinating, alluring, aristocratic. Have you ever before seen anything like this in perfumes? See coupon below.

Introductory Offer:
Four 1 dram trial bottles of these exquisite $5.00 an oz. odeurs right now for only
$1.00 Postpaid
4 one dram (⅛ oz.) bottles.

Money Back if not 100% pleased

And besides
While giving $2.50 regular perfume value at $1.00, we give you also **right now** absolutely **free** this beautiful
Rare Redwood Treasure Chest
made from the Giant Redwood trees of California. 6 inches x 3 inches; an ideal gift.

Send No Money [Merely pay the postman]
or if you prefer, enclose $1.00 check, currency or stamps.
PAUL RIEGER & COMPANY (*Est. 1872*)
144 Davis Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Send me the 4 exquisite new Rieger perfumes in genuine Redwood Treasure Chest on our Money Back Guarantee.
I'll pay the postman ☐ I enclose $1.00 ☐
Name .....
Address .....
Only one set of these 4 trial bottles with Redwood Treasure Chest to any one customer. Don't miss this very special offer; write while the offer lasts. (Remember our money-back guarantee.)

PAUL RIEGER & COMPANY
(*Est. 1872*)
144 Davis Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Paris Fair to Include Month Of Intellectual Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—An "Intellectual Co-operation Month" is to be held at Paris this summer in connection with the International Exposition, according to a statement issued here by the League Secretariat.

The "month" is being organized by the Secretariat on behalf of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, whose headquarters are in Paris. So far eight items have been arranged, beginning with an International Studies Conference from June 28 to July 3. The subject of this gathering is the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes and the aspect of the question which will be dealt with is the method of Peaceful Change of International Treaties.

Series of Meetings

From June 30 to July 1 there is to be a meeting of the Liaison Committee for Major International Associations. This is to be followed by a two-day session of the Advisory Committee on League of Nations Teaching.

On July 5, the second general conference of the National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation is scheduled to begin, lasting until July 9. July 15-18 is devoted to sessions of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and of the Governing Body of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation under the chairmanship of M. Edouard Herriot.

After this, M. Paul Valéry of the French Academy is to conduct an international "conversation" organized by the Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters on the subject of "The Future Destiny of Letters." Finally, from July 26-28 there is an international conference on Higher Education.

Rural Program on Agenda

In addition to current business, the agenda of the executive committee's meeting provides for the consideration of a resolution voted by the League Council inviting the institute to give its support to the preparation of a European Conference on Rural Life, the organization of which has been envisaged on the proposal of the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has authorized the institute to accord its collaboration for all matters relating to art, teaching and the intellectual employment of spare time.

Blum's Pause in New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—After a year in power—a term of office attained by but few French Governments since the war—France's Socialistic experiment known as the Popular Front régime has become for the time being hardly more than an orthodox liberal cabinet pledged to a conservative financial policy.

Léon Blum, the Premier, has recently committed himself to adhere strictly to relatively conservative ideas of economics and Government. So much so, in fact, that many of his Left-wing supporters have accused M. Blum of losing his battle with the "200 families" representing the French financial oligarchy.

What is certain is that there has been at least a temporary change in the Popular Front Government headed by Premier Blum. From being a cabinet which governed primarily and essentially for the working classes, the proletariat, the Blum Ministry, has been transformed into a cabinet which now enedavors to govern with the interests of all classes in view.

More important still perhaps, M. Blum has now taken a firm stand against the extremists' demands of the C. G. T. (French Federation of Labor) which for awhile seemed to be the real power behind the throne with its 5,000,000 members, most of whom joined the labor unions after the success of the sit-down strikes last summer. It is a remarkable indication of Premier Blum's personal authority and a tribute to his ability as a politician that he has been able to satisfy the more moderate Radicals representing the middle classes and at the same time retain the support not merely of his own party, the Socialists, but also of the C. G. T. and even of the Communist Party itself.

Philadelphia Mayor Aids Charity Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 22—The support of the organized charities of a city is just as much a civic duty as the support, through taxes, of a police or fire department, Mayor S. Davis Wilson declared in his second radio address on behalf of the United Campaign to complete the raising of $4,500,000.

"If such campaigns do not reach their goals," he said, "the day is not far off when the government will have to take over the various agencies."

This, he reminded his hearers, would mean more taxes which would bear more heavily upon all citizens—those well able to support such humanitarian work and those whose incomes are barely sufficient to relieve them of the necessity for seeking help themselves.

The mayor praised the small givers for their co-operation. "I address this plea," he said, "especially to those numerous citizens of means who, for some reason or another, have not as yet contributed to the campaign fund."

Civil Service Only For Duke's Wedding

MONTS, France, May 22 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Wallis Warfield have abandoned their plan for a religious wedding ceremony.

Herman L. Rogers, their spokesman, made the announcement. It will not interfere with their plans for a civil service June 3.

No reason was given for the decision.

Dictatorship Threat Seen In 'Spoils System' Waste

LEWISBURG, Penna., May 22 (AP)—Robert L. Johnson, president of the National Civil Service Reform League, told students of Bucknell University that the "spoils system" wastes $1,000,000,000 of public funds annually and threatens to set up a dictatorship in the nation.

"Two million government employees, hired through loyalty to a political party, are willing to consider the duration of their job more important than doing a good job," he declared.

"Let Us Share Our Happiness"

FLOWERS by WIRE sent anywhere—any time

Penn The Florist

124 Tremont Street, Boston

FOR HALF A CENTURY

FUR STORAGE

WITH

LAMSON & HUBBARD

HAS SPELLED SECURITY

FOR

THOUSANDS OF OWNERS OF FURS!

Phone KENMORE 5350

LAMSON & HUBBARD

A New England Institution

BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREETS, BOSTON

Evidence of Norsemen in Stone?

Local historians see possible connection between marks on rock at Hampton, N. H., and visit of Leif Ericson to America in the eleventh century.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON, N. H., May 22—Historians, who have studied this section for many years, have reached the conclusion that a stone with what may be Runic characters on it may mark the spot where the first white man buried in America, Thorvald Ericson, was interred about the year 1000 A. D.

The stone is in a field among a group of camps just off the road from Hampton Beach to Hampton Village. The stone was unearthed a year or so ago, and the queer markings on it have attracted attention.

William D. Cram of Haverhill, Mass., has been one of the leaders of the investigation to learn if the rock can be associated with the visit of the Norse explorer to American shores several hundred years before the arrival of Christopher Columbus.

It is related in Norse sagas that Thorvald Ericson, a brother of Lief, requested that his body be placed under a stone which was to be marked with crosses.

Stone Unearthed at Hampton, N. H.
Markings in Possibly Runic Characters Are Thought to Indicate the Grave of Thorvald Ericson

Boy Safety Aides Find Grown-Ups Biggest Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Grown-ups who disobey traffic signals are the bane of the schoolboy patrollers' existence.

This was revealed here as some 10,000 youngsters representing 250,000 boys and girls who daily safeguard 7,000,000 playmates on their way to and from school gathered here to discuss their problems and to parade on Constitution Avenue before congressmen, police officials, school authorities and American Automobile Association officials.

"It seems to me that the first thing we need is to have grown-ups set a good example," Carlton Spence, a lieutenant from an Atlanta, Ga., patrol, declared. "Here we are, working day after day, trying to get the other children to obey rules for crossing streets and yet what do we see the grown-ups doing? They often cross with no regard for whether the light is green or red. They walk across in the middle of the block. Why, they even walk across where we are on duty without waiting until the time when we let the children cross.

"How can we be expected to get the results we ought to get if the grown-ups set an example like that?"

"We patrol boys can help save the lives not only of school children but also of adults," declared David Flegler of Altoona, Penna. "There is a real challenge for us," he told the boys and girls, "because the adults aren't doing as well as the school children."

Thomas P. Henry, president of the American Automobile Association, told how the school safety patrols were organized more than 15 years ago, when the number of motor fatalities involving children between 5 and 14 was one of the most serious aspects of the traffic problem. "The school safety patrols have to their credit an almost continuous downward trend in traffic deaths for this age group," he reported.

A letter from President Roosevelt expressed satisfaction for the "protection which these safety patrols afford our school children. Theirs is a work of inestimable value to every community in which it is carried out," he said.

Highlight for many of the youngsters was the personal appearance of "Dick" Merrill, who recently made a two-way airplane crossing of the Atlantic.

LaGuardia Bidden Drop G. O. P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—If the Republicans think the American Labor Party is bad company for them in the forthcoming New York City mayoralty campaign, the American laborites have returned the compliment in a call on Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to cut his Republican ties and run on a progressive platform. This came from Louis Waldman, right-wing Socialist and chairman of the Social Democratic Federation, an affiliate of the Labor Party, which will make its first essay into municipal politics this year.

"The American Labor Party and the Republican Party cannot mix," Mr. Waldman said. "The Republican Party of New York City is the most conservative wing of the most conservative party in the land. It represents a philosophy and program diametrically opposed to that of the American Labor Party, which is the expression of progressive Labor and Socialist sentiment of this city.

"The Mayor could not consistently head the tickets of both in the coming election, nor would it be advantageous to the Mayor politically to head both tickets. The conservative Republicans would resent the pronouncements and declarations of the American Labor Party in the next campaign and would, in disgust, either not vote at all or would cast their ballots for a Democratic candidate. A large following in the American Labor Party would feel the same way about declarations and pronouncements of the conservative Republicans.

"I strongly urge the Mayor to withdraw from the Republican Party and head the ticket of the American Labor Party and other progressive civic groups."

The political incompatibility of the two parties had thorough review in the national election last fall, when the American Labor Party, organized in New York to give the workers an identity in the drive to re-endorse the New Deal, became synonymous with the Communists in the Republican dictionary. Only the Young Republicans have thus far put themselves on record for Mayor LaGuardia's re-election, but party stand-offishness is by no means confined to old-line members of the party, and takes for main premise the fact that he figured in the founding of the Labor Party and voted that ticket for President Roosevelt.

The sticking point remains, however, that New York city Republican ranks have been decimated to such a near minimum that little credit could accrue from a revolt in a situation which makes a strong fusion of independents again the only effective weapon against a Tammany recapture of City Hall.

Mayor LaGuardia, who returns home next week from a meeting of the United States Conference of Mayor in California, has not yet announced his candidacy for re-election.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

North Carolina

Winston-Salem—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAIR. 1250kc.

Florida Canal Approved By Committee in House

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee approved yesterday a hotly contested proposal to authorize completion of the Florida ship canal. The project will go before the House separately, however, from an omnibus rivers and harbors bill, which the committee also approved. The omnibus bill authorized 199 projects estimated to cost $31,720,300.

Chairman Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas declined to announce the vote on the canal bill. It was taken in a closed session of the committee. But Mr. Mansfield said the project passed by "a good majority."

Sit-Down Ban Asked In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A move to outlaw sit-down strikes in South Carolina was launched in the House of Representatives recently. Members accord it little chance of passage during the session. Representative Harris of Anderson introduced a bill making a sit-down a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not less than six months. The measure was referred to judiciary committee. Failure to pass upon it during the present session will leave it upon the calendar for action next year.

Goats Don't Eat Cans; Just Want Label or Glue

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 22 (AP)—Earl Thelen wants to squelch once and for all the ancient libel about goats' dietary habits.

"They don't eat tin cans," declares Mr. Thelen, a Hatcheltown road goat farmer. "It's the label they're after, because that's made of wood pulp. Sometimes it's the glue, because it has a sweet taste."

Tree bark and the tender sprouts of small trees and bushes are preferred to grass by both goats and deer, he says.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	May 26	Cherbourg	May 31	May 25, 8:00 pm	May 26, 7:00 am
Deutschland	May 26	Cherbourg	June 3	May 26, 1:00 pm	May 26, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	May 29	May 24, 4:00 pm	May 24, 8:00 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	May 30	May 25, 4:00 pm	May 25, 8:00 pm
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	June 5	May 31, 4:00 pm	May 31, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maumalei	San Francisco	June 8	June 3, 4:00 pm	June 3, 8:00 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS

A Woman Knows

That neatness is far more important than just being "up to the minute" in styles.

Our Hand Pressing Is the Final Touch to Smartness

BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers

30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN

26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

Aid for Roosevelt To Reduce Budget Urged by Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 22—President Roosevelt not only has come to the point where he wishes to balance the budget: he needs help and desires it, according to Garret A. Denise of Freehold, retiring president of the New Jersey Bankers' Association, in his report to the thirty-fourth annual convention of his organization at the Traymore Hotel here today. He held that government officials were "exerting strenuous pressure" to keep the present rush of business and speculation from rising into an uncontrolled boom, but at the same time the Administration was continuing the extravagances by which the pumps of industry and business are artificially primed, and thus continuing the very forces they are striving to control.

"What makes this conflict more dangerous is that this is being done at the expense of a balanced budget," he declared.

"There are, however, signs that the authorities are not blind to this paradox," Mr. Denise continued. "One of the happy harbingers of the return of sanity is the widely-growing conviction that the federal budget must be balanced—'or else.'"

Orval W. Adams of Salt Lake City, incoming president of the American Bankers' Association, addressing the banquet last night, declared that the federal budget could be balanced now.

"And if it can be, when will there ever be a better time?" he asked. "Are we to wait until another depression hits us? Everyone of us must recognize the importance of doing everything to aid the administration to save a great country from national bankruptcy.

"It won't be done until Congress understands that a majority of the people demand it, and when it is done, a tax-conscious public will have been created, government borrowing will be reduced, putting more of the depositors' money back into private constructive money-making enterprises, shrinking rates of interest to our depositors will end and private business will accelerate and reduce unemployment."

Mr. Adams declared that the very fact that men who occupy strategic, influential places in public life were now joining in the chorus for an intelligent and vigorous restraint on public spending would mean but one thing: "The cry of the American people is being heard and their hopes are about to be realized."

Child Delinquency Blamed on Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOORESTOWN, N. J., May 22—Deriding theories that juvenile delinquency is an outgrowth of physical handicaps or of behavior problems, H. Paul Janes, Camden special school instructor, places the blame for it squarely upon the shoulders of parents and guardians.

"One law which I would like to see enacted," he told a meeting of the Moorestown Home and School Association, "would require parents or guardians to serve the sentences of their children. As a result, we would soon see a very marked reduction in delinquency.

"There would still be much injustice but the efforts of society would at least be in the right direction. Neglected, abused and exploited children should not have to bear the additional handicap of punishment and humiliation for circumstances beyond their control."

Mr. Janes estimated the cost of delinquency to New Jersey at $528,000,000 a year, or approximately $120 for each person, which, he said, is "five times the cost of public education."

Justice Stone in Mural Extends 'Helping Hand'

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Justice Harlan F. Stone of the Supreme Court is the central figure in a new mural at the Justice Department depicting the triumph of justice. Leon Kroll of New York, the artist, said yesterday the Justice represents "law leading the people to a more abundant life."

The Justice frequently has voted for New Deal legislation. He is shown on the crest of a hill, reaching a helping hand to a group of people climbing from a valley which represents chaos. The artist said he chose Justice Stone "because he had the best-shaped head," and remarked that the Justice chuckled when asked if he objected to being portrayed 20 years younger than he actually is. "Whoever does?" Justice Stone replied.

Seagoing Bellboy Wins Job by Singing at Work

ROCKVILLE CENTER, N. Y., May 22 (AP)—If Fred Wollenweber of Rockville Center hadn't sung so loudly at his work he might still be just a seagoing bellhop. As it is, he now is captain of bells and in charge of the ship's telephone service on a New York-South America liner.

The ship's purser, walking below decks, discovered Mr. Wollenweber singing at the top of his voice. Instead of the reprimand he expected, Mr. Wollenweber heard this order: "You're singing tonight at the ship's concert. You've got a good voice and I think the passengers will like it. Get yourself ready."

Mr. Wollenweber's promotion to his present post came a short time lated. Part of his job, of course, is to sing at ship's concerts.

Clothing for Poor Sought

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP)—The Needlework Guild of America is urged to put additional nimble fingers to work on clothing needs of the poor. Mrs. Robert Hugh Donaldson of California asked delegates to the annual convention yesterday to organize new branches.

Italy Charges Other Powers With Starting Armaments Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—In spite of the mutual assurances concerning the Mediterranean exchanged in January last by the Italian and British Governments, there is no doubt that a keen Anglo-Italian competition in naval armaments is in full progress. In this connection a parliamentary report accompanying the Italian Naval Estimates for the financial year, July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, throws interesting light on Fascist naval policy.

The author of the report, Cao Di San Marco, a Fascist deputy and an expert on naval questions, declares that Italian naval policy has never been directed toward reviving an armament race, but has always had the development of naval strength in relation to other powers as its criterion.

It may be taken as certain, he adds, that this criterion will continue to mark Italy's action in the future, both on account of the responsibilities falling upon the Italian Navy after the foundation of an Empire in Africa and on account of the considerable building programs announced by the leading powers.

New Land Bases

Due consideration must also be given to the development of existing, or the creation of new, land bases. Italy's policy is based on the indispensable necessities of defense.

The possibilities of fleet action, it is further maintained, are strictly bound up with the number, whereabouts, size and defenses of the bases from which such action is launched against an adversary.

The salient events which, in the Italian view, merit most attention this year in the field of naval policy are concerned with the activities of great naval bases. They are the following:

1. The entry into operation of the great British base at Singapore.
2. The lapsing of the undertakings for the non-fortification of certain British, American and Japanese possessions in the western Pacific.
3. The search on the part of Britain for the most favorable site for a new naval base in the eastern Mediterranean.
4. The possibilities of strengthening the "precarious" positions of Italy in the Red Sea and in the Indian Ocean, following the conquest of the Ethiopian Empire.

Heavier Estimates

Italy's building program for the coming year is not disclosed, but the estimates are given as 1,857,891,000 lire, or $97,625,000, which is 248,000,000 lire more than in the current year.

It is, however, announced that the two 23,600-ton battleships, Cavour and Cesare, which were reconstructed in 1935, will return to service in the imminent future. They will be faster, longer and heavier than before, and will mount bigger guns than previously.

The report deals also with the increasing attention paid to anti-aircraft defense, and states that the aircraft of the naval air arm is being completely renewed. The coastal squadrons of the air force for the navy had, in their exercises, paid special heed to navigation at high altitudes and at night, and also to long flights out to sea.

The report further discloses that some 800,000 men, 15,000 animals, 12,000 motor vehicles, and 600,000 tons of material were transported backward and forward between Italy and Africa since February, 1935. After the proclamation of the Empire, the average number of workmen in East Africa has been 128,000, while new metropolitan formations destined to form, with the native troops, the permanent garrison of the Empire, are taking the place of the regular troops and Fascist militia.

Among recent measures adopted by the Fascist Government in connection with naval defense are the creation of a naval command and an army corps in Libya, the fortification of the island of Pantelleria and the construction of a new port at Assab, on the Red Sea.

It is evidently Italy's intention to command both the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the extreme end of the Red Sea, and the narrow sea between Sicily and Libya.

Regional Road Plan Advances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—The Regional Plan Association is eight years ahead of its program for highway development, according to an announcement by George McAneny, president of the body, today.

"Forty per cent of its 40-year program for the development of a model regional highway system has been officially adopted and 790 miles constructed or placed under construction since the Regional Plan Association was organized eight years ago, or in one-half the time expected," he said.

Mr. McAneny characterized the final adoption of the schedule and the planning and construction of highways that constitute a part of the Regional Plan road system as "the outstanding achievement in regional development in the past eight years." Of a total of 2548 miles of major routes planned in New York City and its environs, progress has been reported on 1026 miles, he added.

The report reviews the work done under the association's auspices during the past eight years, when it undertook the conversion of roadways patterned and paved for an era of horse-drawn vehicles into dustless, streamlined ribbons of macadam and concrete for the swift and safe movement of automobiles, the number of which on the highways has steadily increased until in 1935 they reached a new high of 1,931,956 vehicles in this area.

To meet this need, the association undertook to plan a system of highways like a wheel, the spokes of which constitute the radial routes leading out in all directions from the center.

A map of the region and the changes made in eight years shows these radial lines now streaming out from New York in all directions and, in addition, new parkways added to the Westchester County system, new parkways and new highways in Nassau and Suffolk counties, and many new highways threading their ways through the populous districts of northern New Jersey.

The plan calls for the completion of the development by 1965.

London-to-Pacific Trip Cut to 5 Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—A five-day service between London and Paris and San Francisco and Los Angeles, beginning on Monday was announced by the Cunard-White Star Line in co-operation with the United Air Lines today.

The new service will be operated in connection with the the westbound trans-Atlantic crossing of the Queen Mary, due to arrive in New York on Monday morning. An hour after the vessel reaches her pier, the Queen Mary Special of the United Air Lines will take off from the Newark (N. J.) airport with passengers for Cleveland, Chicago and the Far West.

The new service is expected to be used to a great extent by business men making a rapid trip from England or the Continent to the middle West or the coast.

Advertising is Simple!

Too many of us make it complicated; we like to "press". Basically it is merely telling the right people WHY they will benefit from what you offer—and telling them convincingly. Then, never fear, they'll ACT!

Perhaps I can help you tell them. Shall we discuss possibilities?

HENRY C. HALLOWELL
Harvard, Massachusetts

SHIRT MAKERS SINCE 1845

SPRING

Imported and DOMESTIC FURNISHINGS for MEN

HEWINS & HOLLIS INC

24 Province Street
Boston
(Near Boston City Hall)

RANCHO

Take life easy in our 1937 model of the world's original cool-comfort shoe. Wide-open-space perforations blow air on your feet. Unlined, flexible. Soft toe.

Brown and Beige Sport Calf

$6.75

WALK-OVER

BOSTON:
170 Tremont St., 378 Washington St

ROXBURY:
2359 Washington St.

A Special C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE Presentation

Cool Dark

Net Frocks

Tailored for Town Wear

Aristocratic—artful—exquisitely designed dresses with cleverly placed accents of flattering white or colorful embroidery . . . the kind of basic costume you'll wear and wear and be eternally grateful for all summer!

25.00
35.00
39.95

Brown, navy, black. Sizes 12 to 20

Debutante Misses' Collection *Third Floor*

Union Charge of Ford 'Speed' Denied in Worker Testimony

(Continued From Page 1)

facturing did not yield. Mass production, moreover, has come to stay. Industry's problem is to use it rightly.

Specifically as to the Ford company, where mass production started:

The system of giving a man a certain small mechanical job, which he runs through maybe 800 to 1500 times a day, takes more energy out of him than did old-fashioned ways of manufacturing. There is no doubt on this point. The strain, hour for hour, is greater in mass production.

Hours Are Shorter

As an offset, hours are shorter. Mr. Ford has pioneered in shortening hours, and while now his plants are on a 40-hour week of five days of eight hours each, he is looking forward to another reduction.

The less hours spent amid fumes that occasionally get into factories, despite ventilation and air-cooling, and amid flying particles of metal, the better for workers. Incidentally 14,307 men, one out of every seven, were employed exclusively in cleaning, sweeping, janitor work and the like at the Ford Rouge plant during the last recorded month.

Repetition and monotony do not fit human nature as well as the older tasks with more leeway, variety, and opportunity.

So young, so much in its infancy is mass production, that its influence upon the body is not yet known, it is observed by veterans of the industry.

Escape from the grind is offered the ambitious by Mr. Ford in a night school, where production workers can study free of charge for higher jobs.

The 20-minute lunch period is regarded by some as too short for men required to get back at once into full speed. The quick-time lunch comes in part from the plant working around the clock, in three shifts of eight hours. Yet Mr. Ford pays his men for the minutes they spend at lunch. Their work day is that much less than a full eight hours.

No Speed-up System

On the other side, what many call the speed-up or in the textile industry the "stretch-out," does not exist in Ford plants. There is no piecework, no bonus system for fast performance, no pace setting. Everybody is paid on a straight hourly basis.

The most prevalent complaint against speed in manufacturing is tied up with the bonus system. Labor has come to fear the exceptional worker will be used to set a new high standard of production for the group, and that when everybody has increased his output, the rate of a pay unit will be cut. The result has been that everybody is working faster but getting no more than before.

In the Ford organization the speedy man is not used as an example for the rest.

"We don't put the speed-king in and study him—that's a cruel thing," remarks a Ford time-study man. "We don't presume to set a target for the average worker to shoot at.

"We are concerned, like all manufacturers, in time. We figure our costs in time. It is our basic cost. You can't figure one cost if you haven't the time. We study the time it takes to do each operation on a car.

"When we time-study a job, we take the man who is actually performing the operation and no one else, because no one else has the right to be measured for it.

Average Man Sets Standard

"Our standard is what the average man can do. We have learned this through the years. We put no book students on time studies but men who have come up through the tool and die department, and know the machines and the workers. The fact men stay a long time with us—15 to 30 years, and that on production work—shows the work is measured by an easy average.

"If 12 men are doing the same operation, all 12 are studied and an average taken. None is removed during the study in order to speed up operation.

"Piece work is a harsh, unhappy method of pay. It gives something extra to the pace maker at the expense of his fellows. It is only a way of avoiding a good hourly wage."

On the avoidance of piece-work the union and Henry Ford coincide.

Of still closer connection with mass production is the change in handling materials. Weight has been taken off backs, strains have been reduced, work has been made lighter.

For instance a superintendent of the foundry machine shop with 9000 men under him recalls that 20 years ago, when the Model T cylinder block, or body of the engine, came to his department from the foundry, it was left on the floor and men lifted it into position. The block weighed 123 pounds rough and was ground down to 97 pounds.

Today's cylinder block is almost twice as heavy weighing 222 or 223 pounds in the rough, and 180 finished. But there is no lifting. Throughout the department the block is moved along three or four inches below a man's waist line. He never bends nor picks it up. When it is lifted, it goes on a balanced weight.

Process Improved

As the most efficient system of manufacturing, so deemed by its leaders, mass production has improved processes. Part of the betterment has come in cutting down strains.

It is a maxim in the Ford company that work today is not so heavy as 10 years ago.

Coming away from the Rouge plant on the street car recently, this correspondent spoke about speed to a couple of Ford employees in the next seat.

"I like to work fast," replied one. "The time doesn't go so slow."

"Are you fagged out at the end of the day's work?"

"No."

"The work is light," continued the other. "Some jobs are harder than others. But most are easy. The first few weeks when you are breaking in, you are worn out, completely. After that you get into the swing of it, find easier ways of doing your operation, and it doesn't bother you."

"Aren't you pressed and driven by the feeling you must keep up, that a continual current of work is bearing down upon you, and you must keep going?"

"Not a bit. It looks faster to the outsider than it is. You know you can keep up, and sometimes you find time to talk to the other boys.

If you get behind, your foreman will step in and work beside you and help you catch up. If you don't happen to fit into a job, they'll transfer you to another."

"Does the foreman keep on your heels?"

Calls Work Light

"If you're doing your work right, you don't know he's around. I've worked on the assembly lines and am now in the glass plant. The work there is light. I haven't seen my foreman in a week."

Whether the Ford plant is keyed up too fast is something this observer does not yet attempt to judge. Its speed is on a competitive basis, that is plain. Competition from other motor companies is so sharp that Mr. Ford is reported to be making only a small profit on each car.

If speed were slowed down, one result would be the sending out of many parts to be made by companies where wages are lower and production cheaper. Production and jobs in the Ford plant would shrink correspondingly.

Speed is relative. Apparently it ought to vary with the number of hours worked. The shorter the hours, the faster can be the speed. The pace of manufacturing seems like that of running. The quarter-mile racer keeps a swifter gait than the half-miler, and the half-miler travels more rapidly than the runner of the mile.

Workers in mass production like short hours. Generally they like the eight-hour day and five-day week better than longer hours with more pay. Recently a sit-down strike broke out in one of the parts plants here because welders were being kept for some weeks on a nine-hour run instead of their usual eight. In times past when men came off at the end of 10 hours on a six-day week, Ford officials have found them tired.

Compensation for the pressure of mass production, Ford veterans believe, is short hours, which may eventually be further shortened.

Golf's Great Thrill-- Hole in One

Proud Player Tells World of Prowess After Fairway Feat

But Expected Applause and World Fame Fails to Materialize

A clean arc from tee to greens-cup lifted John Brookins Brown from just another golfer into the ranks of the immortals of the fairway. But how to establish his claim? How modestly to tell the world? How start the sequence of awed wonder, handclasps, banquets, medals, reception at the White House and the like which marks the path of glory? In the following story, Mr. Brown relates how he applied at the gates of fame and fortune—and what transpired thereupon.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—It happened on the third green of Ivanhoe course, in the presence of three reputable witnesses. Of course it was unexpected and of course there was the usual discussion as to whether a hole in one was just an occurrence; a feat of skill or a little of each.

I was exultant, not excited. I had myself fully under control, but did emit three or four yells which were combinations of Missouri hog calls and Sioux war whoops. These were merely designed to show my associates in the foursome, how much I appreciated the break. The celebration occurred at the tee. I finished the round in a somewhat awed and perfunctory manner.

The club house had been closed for the winter but the manager came out to collect the green fees, so I told him first. I learned then that others had made other holes in other "ones," but this only put a temporary check on my enthusiasm. I hurried home to tell the family.

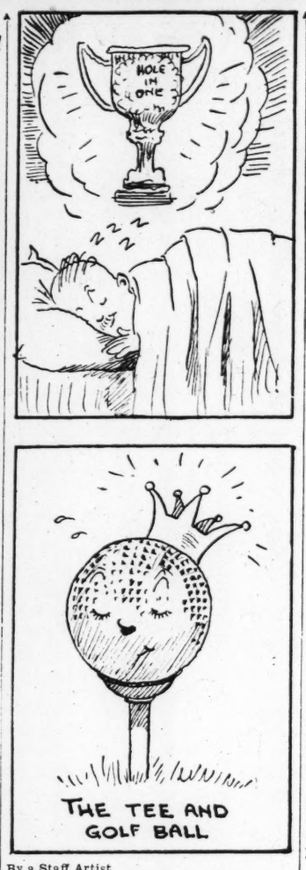
Dramatic Presentation

"Well, how did the golf go today?" chorused the wife and daughter.

On the way home I had determined upon a dramatic way to break the news so, with carefully modulated voice I said, "Now look me over and get ready, for the Big Thing has happened. How did it go? 'Dear family, this is the day on which your titular head, mark it on your calendar; this is the day on which your husband and father has made a HOLE-IN-ONE!' "

I paused and posed while the family reacted with all the sympathy and joy which can be expected from non-golfers.

There were many to tell, and as the story took root, much to learn. Was there a Hole-in-One organization? I seemed to dimly recollect a framed card or certificate in the office of a distant friend, which evidenced a feat similar to mine. I also had been told that golf balls and other golfing equipment were bestowed on hole-in-oners in commemoration of the accomplishment. Therefore, I carefully preserved the ball and the tee from which the ball was shot, put them in the safe deposit box and telephoned the sports writers.



By a Staff Artist

Praise But No Free Goods

The sports writers were disappointingly vague but referred me to the leading sporting goods house of the city. There I continued to find much interest in my story but no free goods. It seemed the practice had been discontinued and that during the present season free golf balls and equipment was being furnished only to titleholders and a few associates who managed merely to send the balls some 300 yards straight down the fairway and made their holes in three or four.

I secured an inch of publicity in one paper and the promise of a line in Spalding's guide next summer. It seemed a long time to wait but was advised the publishers probably would not advance the date of publication.

Friends were notified by telephone, golfing friends first and then more or less casual acquaintances. Some ingenuity was required to tell the story without seeming to drag the subject into the conversations. I found opportunities to call many friends on the 'phone regarding other matters ,and then gradually steer the talk toward golf and the hole-in-one. I found that there were many ways in which to introduce the subject.

"Fine day," the friend would say.

"Yes, it is a fine day," would be good golfing weather for this time of year, and oh, say! did I tell you what happened to me last Thursday out at Ivanhoe?"

Telling the World

It was easy to open the subject to the shoemaker who was putting new heels on my golf shoes whose run-down condition I had not noted until after the hole-in-one episode, and to the clerk at the cleaner's desk where I took the knickers. But when I went to the wholesale electric warehouse for motor repairs and was paying the bill to a woman cashier whom I never had met before, I met my most difficult problem. There had been some delay, for which the cashier apologized. In desperation, I seized the tail of opportunity and remarked that possibly I had seemed a little impatient. If so, I was sorry but I had a golf engagement for the afternoon and "by the way—" I was off on the story, with some twinges of conscience.

My dentist was the easiest of all. From him I had real co-operation for he was a golfer and a member of the greens committee at Ivanhoe. "Here I have been playing on that course for 10 years," he said, "and neither I nor any one of my gang ever has made a hole-in-one. And now you come here from out among the cactus and in less than a year pull off the big stunt."

I've had a wonderful time telling of my hole-in-one, but I think the worst is over, as well as the best. The worst happened when I tried to tell the farmer who came to sell spareribs. There was no possible conection between spareribs and golf, but I had started on the task of letting the whole world know and here was a possible listener. He was in a hurry, so I started in with no preliminaries, "I made a hole-in-one Thursday." This man was not unfriendly. As I think it over, I believe there was no personal antipathy involved. He simply was not hole-in-one minded. He looked at me steadily for a moment and said, "The ribs is 40 cents. Don't you want some nice home-cured hams?"

By a Staff Artist

Communist Help To C. I. O. Charged By A. F. of L. Head

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said last night the federation's rival, the Committee for Industrial Organization, is being supported by communists. In a radio address, Mr. Green asked the nation to consider a dispatch saying the Communist Party is aiding strike activities of John L. Lewis and his industrial union allies in the C. I. O.

Mr. Green read an article from the New York Times which said the New York correspondent of the Russian newspaper Pravda had sent the dispatch to his paper.

Pittsburgh: The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee followed up its triumph in the nation's biggest Government-supervised employee election with a renewed drive to win collective bargaining contracts for 200,000 additional workers.

Secrecy guarded the committee's strategy against five big producers independent of the United States Steel Corporation, but Chairman Philip Murray disclosed he expected "concrete results" within a week.

Minneapolis, Minn: Munsingwear, Inc., manufacturers of underwear and other textile products, signed an agreement recognizing the Textile Workers Organization Committee of C. I. O. as sole bargaining agency for all eligible employees in its plant here. It was the first recognition by Munsingwear of a union affiliated with a national labor organization.

Gillespie, Ill.: With no settlement in sight, 457 striking coal miners who rejected evacuation demands of their national union officers spent their second night voluntarily entombed 360 feet underground at the Superior Coal Company's No. 4 mine at Wilsonville, Ill., in a sit-down protest against not being able to share work with idle miners. There was no violence.

South Bend, Ind.: Striking employees of the Studebaker Corporation who are affiliated with the United Automobile Workers of America voted to return to work as soon as operations can be resumed in various departments.

Detroit, Mich.: The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company announced discontinuance of its Detroit plant, closed since a strike March 9. The United Automobile Workers of America replied it would fight the action "through every channel, legal or otherwise." Maurice H. McMahon, attorney for the company, announced abandonment of the plant, which was established four years ago and supplied locks to automobile manufacturers.

1787–The Constitution–1937

(Continued From Page 1)

creasing by additions of unpaid interest and by the annual deficiency of about $1,000,000 in ordinary costs. In 1783, Congress authorized the Superintendent of Finances to draw against loans from foreign governments which the ministers had been instructed to negotiate but not yet obtained. Under these circumstances it is declared the Government has lost both credit and respect at home and abroad.

Second Attempt Made

Congress in the fiscal plan of 1783 made a second attempt to obtain for the Federal Government some assured revenue. A specific impost on liquors, sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, molasses and pepper was proposed and a 5 per cent ad valorem duty on all other goods. When after three years only nine states had acceded even in part, Congress renewed the appeal and last year all had agreed except New York, whose busy port collects duties on imports destined for its neighbors as well as itself. Hence that plan, too, has failed to come into operation.

Nevertheless, it is from New York State that the convention receives probably its boldest advocate of a vigorous central government with strong financial as well as other powers. This delegate is Col. Alexander Hamilton, not quite 30 years old but a veteran of the Revolution, a brilliant lawyer in close contact with New York business interest. Born in the British West Indies, he was a student in King's College, New York, when he left to serve as a captain of artillery, later to be an aide-de-camp to General Washington. Colonel Hamilton was a leading figure in the Annapolis Convention of last September and wrote its report appealing for such a meeting as this.

Authority on Finance

The convention has in its membership, of course, the foremost authority on American treasury questions in Robert Morris of Philadelphia, recently Superintendent of Finance for Congress. Coming to this city as an immigrant lad from Liverpool, Mr. Morris rose to partnership in a leading mercantile firm and for his thorough knowledge of commerce was made the principal agent of the Continental Congress in buying munitions and supplies. While he took the usual profits and commissions, he maintained the full confidence of his colleagues and before the war was over had so committed his own fortunes to those of the colonies that large amounts of currency circulated only because of faith in his signature.

Mr. Morris appealed fervently and repeatedly to the states to come forward with their allotted contributions or to authorize federal taxes. He founded the Bank of North America to help with loans to Congress. Four years ago, however, he resigned as Superintendent of Finance, saying, "To increase our debts while the prospect of paying them diminishes does not consist with my ideas of integrity."

His own property interests range now from commerce and shipbuilding to banking, manufacturing and western lands. Similarly as General Washington is reputed to be the most extensive landholder, Mr. Morris is considered the wealthiest man of business in the United States.

Mexican Oil Pay Rise Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A blanket wage scale for the petroleum industry was presented May 18 by oil companies operating in Mexico to the syndicate of petroleum workers. The uniform wage scale represents an annual increase in operating expenses of approximately 8,000,000 pesos, or $2,223,000.

The wage scale is one of the chief factors involved in the proposed collective contract for the industry which has been under discussion since last December. Company officials hope the scale will be accepted by the syndicate and thus aid in averting a general strike in the industry threatened by the syndicate for May 27.

Threats of a general strike were made by the syndicate last November, if the collective contract was not adopted by May 27. These threats have not been withdrawn.

Meanwhile negotiations have continued between representatives of oil companies and the syndicate, with only a few provisions being settled.

Each party has charged the other with ill will and attempting to prevent an agreement. Frequent appeals have been made to the federal labor board.

Proposals for the collective contract, submitted by the syndicate were declared by oil executives to be "ridiculous." They included provisions for working under special conditions, which would, in some instances, have increased the pay of the laborer 40 times the original amount. Vacation demands were deemed exorbitant and many other sections requested by the syndicate were rejected by the oil men. In turn, counter-proposals submitted by oil companies were summarily rejected by the syndicate in April without discussion.

Stage Forms Anti-Censor Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—For the first time in its history, the American stage is to have a permanent anti-censorship organization in the announcement by the League of New York Theaters here today that an association against censorship in the legitimate theater was in process of incorporation. The new unit is designed to wage a continuous campaign of defense and is dedicated "To foster and encourage plays and dramas of high moral caliber, to the end that attempts at censorship in the legitimate theater may not be motivated or encouraged by others."

Outgrowth of the stage drive this month to kill sweepingly arbitrary legislation to censor stage productions in New York City, ostensibly aimed at the burlesque theaters now under ban, but which would have empowered the commissioner of licenses to close any production he chose to think "immoral," the association is successor to the joint committee of the legitimate theater opposed to censorship that was mobilized for that fight. The latter body won Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's veto of the curb as being "too broad and too susceptible of abuse."

The permanent association is a combination of 21 theatrical organizations, representative of every branch of the industry. And today had begun procedure for registry, which it expects to complete by July 1.

In addition to the resolution to keep its own house clean by fostering productions "of high moral caliber," its constitutional aims are listed as being "to sustain, foster, promote and encourage a better knowledge and understanding of the needs of the legitimate theater for freedom from censorship ; to protect, maintain and enforce the inalienable right of freedom for all those engaged in the legitimate theater and the presentation of the theatrical arts, consistent with existing law, and to take all legislative action in furtherance of such purposes," and "to oppose before passage legislation directed against the freedom of expression in the legitimate theater."

Detroit Students Are Urged to Have World Viewpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — A new approach to the problem of world unity was revealed here recently at Wayne University's second annual International Week, dedicated to "Investigation of Things."

Dr. Josef Kunz, professor of international law at the University of Toledo, urged the investigation of facts to demonstrate the universality of knowledge. "Shakespeare was English," Dr. Kunz said; "his works, however, belong to the world. It is this international aspect that must be emphasized."

Dr. Kunz urged his student listeners to be good Americans but also to be international in their cultural achievements. "Shaping your life in this way will make it a successful and well-balanced work of art," he concluded.

Study was adopted as the first purpose of International Week. A pamphlet issued by the committee pointed out that no branch of knowledge was to be overlooked. World viewpoints in all fields of investigation were brought in for study by experts carefully selected, "by scholars whose interests in the brotherhood of all men has led them to seek in their own studies the relationships leading to that end.

"In its approach," the pamphlet continues, "International Week seeks to focus student minds upon those world horizons by utilizing all the resources of the modern university, directing them for the time being not into the customary organizational lines, but rather into a whole concerted effort at research, all divisions working toward a common cultural goal."

Wage Rise Granted Building Workers In N. Y. Fur District

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Peace in the building service trades was seen in an announcement of a wage increase for elevator operators and other building employees in the garment and fur districts here today. Wage boosts are retroactive to April 20 and affect 12,000 building service employees.

The agreement, which was in conformity with an arbitrational award by George W. Alger and identical with that made by Frank C. Laughlin, affecting 52,000 building service employees in areas outside of the garment and fur districts, provides for increases of 75 cents and $1 a week for workers, making the new wage scale $26.75 a week in Class A buildings, $24.74 in Class B buildings, and $23 in Class C buildings. With these changes in pay schedules, the present three-year agreement dated Feb. 19, 1936, applying to buildings in the garment and fur districts, will continue in force.

Mr. Alger's award was in line with the existing agreement between the Midtown and Penn Zone Realty Associations and the Building Association Employees Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. The award was based on the increased cost of living.

The agreement provides for a further adjustment of wage schedules in the event of change in living costs.

Bahamas Governor Named

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—The Hon. Charles Cecil Farquharson Dundas, Chief Secretary for Northern Rhodesia, was appointed Governor of the Bahama islands May 20. He succeeds Sir Bede E. H. Clifford, recently appointed Governor of Mauritius island.

Roosevelt for 40-Hour Week

(Continued From Page 1)

broadening interpretations of the interstate commerce clause by the Supreme Court. The following exceptions to the application of the measure are contemplated:

1. Firms not engaged in interstate commerce.
2. Service industries.
3. Firms employing under 20 men.

The wage-hour bill will be sponsored in the House by William P. Connery Jr. (D) of Massachusetts, and in the Senate by Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, respective chairman of the two labor committees.

What the measure tries to do, in effect, is to put a prop under wages, to the end that they should not go below certain minimum standards, and put a roof over hours, to the end that they should not rise beyond a certain height.

The proposed new commission would not have authority to touch wages of workers receiving over $1500 a year, thus confining its activities to safeguarding the lower-paid classes.

Wide Flexibility

In the matter of hours, wide flexibility is proposed in seasonal matters, with longer hours up to a peak of 48 a week permitted at some seasons, where desirable, and going as low as 32 hours on the other side. Such hours, however, would be required to average 40 hours a week for the year.

Flexibility is the keynote as between industries. Instead of summoning labor and employers to Washington to write new NRA codes, the idea is to set up the permanent new board to consider each industry on its merits, with considerable discretionary power.

The board would be able to provide quick changes in hour and wage minima in specific industries, where it was deemed advantageous.

In the matter of child labor, the problem would be solved automatically insofar as interstate commerce is concerned, it is hoped, by putting a ban on shipment of goods made by those under 16 years of age in interstate commerce. The Supreme Court, a decade ago, ruled 5 to 4 that Congress did not have power to impose such a ban. Now the Administration hopes the rule will be reversed on the basis of recent Supreme Court decisions in the minimum wage and the Wagner Act cases. The Wagner Act decision held for the first time, 5 to 4, that Congress had the right to legislate for industries operating within a state, where the flow of raw material or the finished product influenced the stream of interstate traffic to a material degree.

It is understood from congressional sources the New Deal bill is inclusive and can be promptly introduced, with receipt of the President's message.

Not since the Blue Eagle flapped its wings has so important a wage and hour bill been proposed in America.

It is based on the theory that increasingly integrated economic life demands unified regulation to eliminate sweat-shops and abuses, and that increasing technological efficiency requires a shorter work week. The 40-hour week is not a novelty and James W. Hook, president of the New England Council and head of the Geometric Tool Company, New Haven, Conn., at the recent United States Chamber of Commerce convention here, declared the obvious trend was to the shorter work-week and "any plant that is not truly endeavoring to bring its work-week down to approximately 40 hours is storing up trouble for itself later."

The comprehensive new bill will have an undetermined effect on the several "little NRA" bills for specific industries now before Congress.

One of these, the important Ellenbogen bill for the textile industry, has reached the committee stage.

Trailer Parking Site Arranged Outside City By Council of Boise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—No one may live in a trailer house in Boise, and if at present so domiciled, he must move his dwelling within three days. But visitors passing through the city may park by the side of the street, or even linger for a few days on a vacant lot.

The City Council has decided that trailer houses are in violation of the ordinance that requires all buildings to be placed on good foundations and to have adequate sanitation connections.

It has not been satisfactory, Chief of Police Harris said, to have these trailers settled on vacant lots, unbeknown to the owners, and not contributing their share to the good looks of the neighborhood. Nevertheless, new citizens who come to Boise in trailers will be welcomed and given a place to live outside city limits. The Council is making arrangements for such a site.

Liggett Memorial Issue

READING, Penna., May 22 (AP)—The Berks County commissioners voted unanimously to accept from the Army and Navy Club of San Francisco the memorial plaque honoring the late Lieut. Gen. Hunter C. Liggett, if the club offered it to them. The plaque recently was rejected by the city council whose socialist majority "is opposed to war and memorials which glorify militarism."

Roosevelt Quoted As Backing Farm Bill 'In Principle'

WASHINGTON, May 22—Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, after a conference with President Roosevelt yesterday, said the President supports the bureau's new farm bill "in principle."

Mr. O'Neal conferred with Mr. Roosevelt along with farm representatives from Illinois, Kansas, Texas, North Carolina and Arkansas. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, attended the session.

"Mr. Roosevelt authorized me to say he is for the bill in principle," Mr. O'Neal said. "I think it can be passed at this session of Congress." Mr. O'Neal made a formal supporting statement on the measure to Mr. Roosevelt.

Amusements

BOSTON

NOW PLAYING!
Captains Courageous
THE GREATEST PICTURE IN 10 YEARS
M-G-M is proud of this achievement. It is big...vital...important! It gets to the heart and soul of you. Kipling's masterpiece of fiction has become a masterpiece of film.
TWICE DAILY 2:30-8:30
All Seats Reserved
COLONIAL THEATRE

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
85 Symphony Players
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
TOMORROW, 8:30
SANROMA—Soloist
THURSDAY, MAY 27TH
EXTRA! Newsboys Night
Soloists—SARITA and STUART
Tickets 25c to $1.00
ON SALE 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
Every Night Open to Public

PLYMOUTH - Tonight 8:30
BROTHER RAT
A RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
MAT. TODAY
Marie Brown, Florence Sundstrom
Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Eves., 55c to $2.75; Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20, Tax inc.

STATE LOEWS ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
Held Over 2nd Week!
Janet GAYNOR — Fredric MARCH
"A STAR IS BORN"
Also: "A FAMILY AFFAIR"

SOUTH STATION
Held Over 3 COMPLETE NEWSREELS
CORONATION
SWITZERLAND | BOB'T. BENCHLEY
CALIF. MISSIONS | POPEYE • GOLF
Latest MARCH OF TIME!
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing through next Wednesday
JEANETTE MacDONALD and NELSON EDDY
"Maytime"
Also Short Features
CONTINUOUS DAILY FROM NOON

NEWTON, MASS.
PARAMOUNT THEATRE
MON., TUES., WED.
JEANETTE MacDONALD—NELSON EDDY
in
MAYTIME
ALICE BRADY—GUY KIBBEE in
MAMA STEPS OUT

ATLANTA, GA.
Everything for Your
Lawn and Garden
• Grass Seed
• Garden Tools
• Fertilizers
King Hardware Co.
Convenient Branches

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
Announcing Our New
Zoric Garmen Cleaning System
• Odorless quality cleaning
• No shrinking or fading
Call JAckson 0414

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON — ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE — ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE — CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH — ROANOKE
Over 6 Million Meals Served Yearly

MIAMI, FLA.
Telephone 2-5096 Established 1897
SUTTON JEWELRY CO.
Successor to Whaler's
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
Club Payment Plan
Weekly and Monthly Terms
No Carrying Charge
132 E. FLAGLER STREET

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

MIAMI
GOODYEAR SERVICE STORES
N. 6 BISCAYNE BLVD. PHONE 2-4111
Miami's Headquarters for Real Service!
GOODYEAR
TIRES, BATTERIES, LUBRICATION AND BRAKE SERVICE
Use Our Convenient BUDGET PLAN

A SERVICE TO MIAMI Residents and Visitors
When your shopping school or travel problems are not solved by advertisements in current issues of The Christian Science Monitor
Call MIAMI 3-2445
An answer can doubtless be supplied by our index of advertisers in all lines of business represented in the Monitor.
The Christian Science Monitor 1229 Ingraham Bldg. Miami, Florida

From the World of Sport—Athletic Fiesta at San Francisco—Big Ten Track

Over 2000 Athletes to Enter Golden Gate Bridge Fiesta

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22—More than 2000 athletes are scheduled to participate in the largest sports exhibition to be held on the Pacific Coast since the 1932 Olympic Games when they appear here in the Golden Gate Bridge Sports Fiesta celebrating the opening of the Golden Gate Bridge May 27-June 2.

Twelve major events highlight the carnival, with contestants representing the entire spread of the Pacific Coast and the western states, Mexico and Canada.

Most spectacular of the events will be the Golden Gate swim across the seven-eighths-of-a-mile channel, in which the current runs as fast as seven miles an hour; the cutter rowing races between crews representing 40 major ships of the United States Navy; the 17.4-mile marathon relay from San Rafael across the new bridge to San Francisco, in which the strongest coast teams have entered squads, and the tennis, handball and invitational championship swimming meet.

All of San Francisco's recreational and sports equipment will be in use during the entire sports fiesta, which is managed by William "Bill" Coffman of East-West annual Shrine football game fame.

With some 750,000 to 900,000 persons expected to pass through San Francisco during the seven-day bridge opening celebration, a large attendance is foreseen for all of the events.

Two Rowing Trophies

Spectators who have watched the low, sleek gray battleships and cruisers file into the harbor taking their position along "Battleship Row" will have unlimited opportunity to witness some 40 crews run off their eliminations for two large and hard-fought-for trophies—the Perpetual Trophy given by the Olympic Club here, for the battleship 12-oared crews, and the new trophy offered this year by the Fiesta for eight-oared crews from the cruisers. The perpetual trophy is now held by the battleship Texas and its sweepsters just in from the navy maneuvers have been hard at work practicing.

The Golden Gate swim, scheduled for May 31, to which only 14 of the most able open-water swimmers have been invited, and for which eliminations have been held, will be the "toughest" event. The winner will have accomplished a real feat, according to best authorities here, for at this time of year the water is particularly cold and rough. Coast guard and police boats will patrol the water during the swim, and each swimmer is to be accompanied by a rowboat and pilot. Record time for the swim was set by William Pomeroy 20 years ago in 20m. 44s. The University of California, Stanford, the Olympic Club and the Athens Club are among organizations to be represented.

Relay Marathon

The relay marathon from San Rafael down the 17.4-mile course and across the bridge finishing in Crissy Field will give the greatest number of spectators an opportunity to view an event. Great interest has already been evidenced with the entering relay teams including Indian runners from the Sherman Institute in southern California, a squad from the University of California, three teams representing the Y. M. C. A.'s, an Italo-American team, the Olympic Club runners—15 teams in all. Each runner covers approximately 3½ miles.

Out at Fleishhacker Pool, on the Pacific, the championship swimming meet is to be held, in which the Navy, the Olympic Club, universities, and separately entered athletes will participate. It is an outdoor pool and offers opportunity for a large crowd to witness the meet. Most spectacular of the events at this meet is to be the diving exhibition by the 14-year-old Olympic low-board diving champion, Marjorie Gestring, and a high-diving exhibition by Ruth Jump, national woman's high-board champion.

For high school and junior college athletes there will be the tennis tournament in Golden Gate Park and the 12-oar cutter races to be held in the bay.

Coast Rowing Regatta

Another event that should draw added interest is the annual Pacific Coast Rowing Regatta, for amateur eight-oared crews in which crews exclusive of those which go to the Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta on the Hudson participate.

And the annual Pacific Coast invitational hand-ball tournament also has been secured for this fiesta, with teams entered from every major Pacific coast center. At the present time Gordon Berry of the Los Angeles Elks Club heads the doubles championship team, and Ray Lou, of the Olympic Club here, holds the singles championship. More than 75 entries are lined up.

Tennis enthusiasts hope to see Mrs. Helen Wills Moody in action at the night tennis exhibition, which is to be held at the Palace of Fine Arts May 28. All Bay City champions have been invited for a full evening of top-notch tennis. As this area has developed many a tennis star, this event is expected to draw large attendance.

Transferring attention from the regularly termed "sports" events to specialized sports, enthusiasts at the fiesta may witness a week's bowling tournament to be held at the Golden Gate Recreational Alleys. Teams are already entered from Los Angeles, San Diego, Victoria, B. C.; Seattle, Butte, Mont.; Spokane, Wash., and the Bay area.

A horseshoe-pitching championship for men and women is to be held on the courts at Golden Gate Park, March 30 and 31. A pistol shoot with the most accurate shooters on the Pacific Coast taking part is to be held at Fort Funston. Contestants and teams from Mexico, the 250th Coast Artillery, the U. S. Navy and the police departments of the principal coast cities are entered.

A skeet and trap-shoot championship is also scheduled to be held at Lake Merced, and is expected to bring the largest number of marksmen together for such an event since the 1915 world's fair here.

Soccer will be played at Ewing Field for the California Cup tie championship between Los Angeles and San Francisco, and also between teams of the visiting foreign ships in the harbor and local clubs. Baseball, with games scheduled between amateur clubs in the city, between Navy battleship teams, and professionally, between the San Francisco Seals and Oakland Acorns, will draw the baseball fans present.

"All in all," declared Al Katchinski, secretary of the sports fiesta, "this will be the most varied sports carnival to be held in this area since the 1915 world's fair. There will be everything but track events, and the only reason we are not having those is because of the national meets held at the same time."

On the committee for this fiesta are such sports figures as Brutus Hamilton, track coach at the University of California; Dink Templeton of Stanford University, Walter Christie of University of California fame, Al Masters, graduate manager at Stanford, Slip Madigan of St. Mary's, Roderick Chisholm of the University of San Francisco, Lawrence Buck Shaw of Santa Clara College, Lincoln Johnson, president of the Pacific Coast Association of the A. A U., and Howard Kinsey, the tennis star.

Leading Man - - - —By Pap'

THE CALIFORNIA RED-HEAD IS SLATED FOR TRIPLE DUTY AGAINST AUSTRALIA - TWO SINGLES AND THE DOUBLES
DON. BUDGE
BUDGE BEAT QUIST AND CRAWFORD IN THE DAVIS CUP TESTS LAST YEAR. ONLY TO HAVE THE AUSTRALIANS TAKE THE OTHER THREE MATCHES.
OUR CHANCES OF REGAINING THE DAVIS CUP REST SQUARELY ON HIS SHOULDERS
Pap'

All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Another Ingram Wins Navy Sword

By the Associated Press

Annapolis, Md., May 22

Another Ingram captured one of the Navy's most coveted athletic awards yesterday.

He is William T. Ingram 2d, of Culver, Ind., son of Capt. Jonas H. Ingram and nephew of William A. "Navy Bill" Ingram and Homer L. Ingram, all of them famed Navy athletes.

Academy authorities announced Ingram, a member of the second (junior) class had been awarded the Navy Athletic Association sword for having personally excelled in athletics at the academy during the year. He won his major letter in football, basketball and baseball during the year and has participated in Navy victories over Army in those three sports.

His father and "Navy Bill" Ingram both won the sword. Homer L. Ingram was a navy football star. Capt. Jonas Ingram recently was assigned as commandant of the New York navy yard.

Lary, Hassett Climb in Major Batting Parades

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—In spite of Joe Cronin's return to the top of the American League and Ducky Medwick's continued clouting in the National, the big league hitting honors for this week go to two other aspiring belters, Cleveland's Lyn Lary and Brooklyn's Buddy Hassett.

Cronin waltzed into the American League lead by getting seven hits in 17 times at bat for a .443 season average, replacing the St. Louis Browns' Beau Bell, who slipped to a second-place tie with Lary at .433.

Me ick fell 16 points to .443 during the week with eight hits in 21 chances.

Hassett, although appearing at the plate only 14 official times, made eight hits in those few chances for a .571 average for the week, boosting him to a tie for third with his rookie teammate Gil Brack, at .376.

Lary, up 24 times, clouted 12 hits for a .500 weekly average, raising his season mark 24 points. Standings of the first 10 in each league:

American League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Cronin, Boston	19	79	14	35	.443
Bell, St. Louis	23	97	17	42	.433
Lary, Cleveland	20	90	22	39	.433
Walker, Detroit	25	104	24	41	.394
Bonura, Chicago	23	93	17	35	.376
Myer, Washington	22	75	11	27	.360
Vosmik, St. Louis	23	102	17	36	.353
Pytlak, Cleveland	20	68	14	24	.353
Cramer, Red Sox	21	91	17	32	.352
Clift, St. Louis	23	85	10	29	.341

National League

Medwick, St. Louis	26	106	26	47	.443
Arnovich, Philadelphia	26	103	15	40	.388
Hassett, Brooklyn	25	101	15	38	.376
Brack, Brooklyn	23	93	20	35	.376
Todd, Pittsburgh	25	96	14	36	.375
Mize, St. Louis	19	74	14	27	.365
P Waner, Pittsburgh	25	99	21	36	.364
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	25	96	17	34	.354
Jurges, Chicago	20	57	6	20	.351
Goodman, Cincinnati	24	87	18	30	.345
Lombardi, Cincinnati	19	55	7	19	.345

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	18	7	.720
St. Louis	15	11	.577
Chicago	14	12	.538
New York	14	13	.519
Boston	11	13	.458
Brooklyn	11	14	.440
Cincinnati	9	15	.375
Philadelphia	10	17	.370

Results May 21

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 8, New York 5.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	12	8	.600
Philadelphia	13	9	.591
New York	14	10	.583
Detroit	14	11	.560
Washington	12	14	.462
Chicago	10	13	.435
Boston	9	12	.429
St. Louis	8	15	.348

Results May 21

Detroit 4, Boston 2 (11 innings).
New York 4, St. Louis 3.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 7, Washington 5.

College Tennis Results

Conn. State 5, Trinity 4
Cornell 6, Brown 3.

College Golf Result

Georgetown 6, Princeton 3.

Mrs. Johnson Wins State Tennis Title

After tying the match at a set-all, Virginia Rice Johnson of Brookline, the defender, came back after the rest period this noon to win the deciding set and match from Mrs. E. B. Corbiere of Southboro in the final round of the Massachusetts women's tennis championship at The Country Club. Mrs. Corbiere won the opening set at 6—2. Mrs. Johnson took the remaining sets at 6—3, 6—1.

The summary:

Women's Massachusetts Tennis Championship Singles—Semifinal Round

Virginia Rice Johnson defeated Virginia Ellis, 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. E. B. Corbiere defeated Mrs. Philip H. Theopold, 6—1, 6—2.

Final Round

Mrs. Johnson defeated Mrs. Corbiere, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

College Baseball Results

Clarkson 6, Springfield 2.
Illinois 4, Wisconsin 3.
Williams 8, Boston 0.
Dartmouth 4, Pennsylvania 3.
Holy Cross 2, Brown 0.
Vermont 14, Norwich 9.
Maine 4, Colby 1.
Middlebury 3, Hamilton 2.
Ursinus 5, Villanova 4.
Juniata 5, Drexel 2.
Muhlenberg 5, Lehigh 2.

Harlow Elected Captain

Douglas B. Harlow of Hyde Park has been chosen captain of the Huntington School tennis team for the current season. Harlow has been consistently successful as No. 1 man on the Huntington team.

Michigan Puts 17 Athletes In Big Ten Finals

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 22 (AP)—Big Bill Watson, latest in Michigan's line of great Negro track and field stars, drum-majored a parade of 17 Wolverines into the finals of the Big Ten's thirty-seventh annual championship meet yesterday with a new conference record and the best performances in three events.

The strapping 20-year-old sophomore from Saginaw, Mich., following the trail blazed by deHart Hubbard, Eddie Tolan and Willis Ward, virtually guaranteed the Wolverines 15 points in their quest for a fifteenth conference title with sparkling efforts in the shotput, discus and broad jump.

Watson started with his new conference shot-put record of 50ft. 10⅜in., almost a foot better than the 49ft. 11in., by A. C (Chin) Kamm of Illinois, which had stood since 1934. Then he really went to work. Rushing from the broad jumping mark to an area outside historic Ferry field, where the discus trials were held, he got around fast enough to lead the fields in each event.

Betters 153 Feet in Discus

His best effort in the discus was 153 ft. 9½in., less than a foot short of the conference standard set up by another Wolverine, Widmer Etchells, in 1935. In the broad jump, he saved his top effort for his final leap, clearing 24 ft. 4½ in. to squeeze in ahead of Minnesota's Del Hubbard, who had led with 24ft. 3¾in.

The Wolverines dominated the qualifying field about as expected. Illinois made a surprisingly powerful showing to land 10 places in the title final, one more than Ohio State's total.

In spite of sending its great mile and two-mile star, Don Lash, out to qualify in the half mile, Indiana's defending champions collected only seven places, a total matched by Iowa. Wisconsin had five, Chicago and Northwestern three each, Minnesota two, and Purdue one.

The Hoosiers, however, had a big batch of points awaiting them in the mile and two miles, from their great trio of Lash, Tom Deckard and Jimmy Smith. Mel Trutt, who won a heat of the half mile for Indiana in 1m. 54.6s., figured to make Charles Beetham, Ohio State's national champion at the distance, hustle to retain his title.

Wind a Handicap

Slowed down by a brisk head wind in the dashes and hurdles, the Athletes failed to turn in any startling times. Michigan's Sam Stoller and Bob Collier of Indiana shared time honors in the 100-yard dash at 9.9s. Bob Grieve, Illinois' stubby speedster, won his test easily in 10.1s.

The Hoosier pair, Collier and Fred Elliott, had the same time, 21.5s., in winning the two 220-yard dash heats, and Malcolm Hicks, another Hoosier, topped the quarter-milers with a 48.5s. performance. Dick Squire of Ohio State, who led his famous teammate, Beetham, to the tape in the half mile, was timed in 1m. 54s. Lash, not a half miler by trade, landed a fourth in the same heat to get into the finals.

Bush Lamb, Iowa's 1935 javelin champion, came up with a surprise in heading the high hurdles with 14.8s. Bob Osgood, Michigan's captain, was tops in the 220-yard low hurdles at 23.8s., after qualifying handily in the highs. Fred Martin, an unheralded javelin tosser, led his division with an effort of 182ft. 3in.

.cific Coast League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	31	16	.660
Sacramento	30	19	.612
Los Angeles	27	21	.563
San Diego	27	22	.551
Portland	23	23	.500
Seattle	20	26	.435
Missions	17	32	.347
Oakland	16	32	.333

Results May 21

San Diego 5, Seattle 4.
Portland 1, Sacramento 0.
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 3.
Missions 12, Oakland 9.

College Lacrosse Result

Springfield 22, Brown 7.

Effective Mound Staffs Improve Cubs and Boston

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Chicago Cubs and Boston Bees, aimlessly floundering around in the second division of the National League a short while ago, are now seriously headed toward a brighter future. The reason for this abrupt turn of events is pitching—the best in the senior circuit during the past week.

The stories of the Cubs and Bees differ in some respects. In the case of the Cubs, it was injuries that handicapped Charley Grimm through the early days of May—Tex Carleton, Roy Parmelee and Bill Lee all running into difficulty at different times. But Charley's mound staff is at full strength once again and the Cubs are ready to challenge Pittsburgh's right to first place.

Cubs in Third Place

Chicago hurlers have given up only nine runs in the last four games. Their own offensive gestures have been only mild, Bruin batters averaging about seven hits and five runs for each nine innings. Pitching, however, has brought four straight victories and pushed the Cubs from fifth place to third, in front of the Giants.

The Bees have received consistently effective hurling since the start of the season, a weak batting punch holding them back. But with Wally Berger back in the outfield after a forced layoff, and Gene Moore out of his base-hit slump, Bill MeKechnie's club has climbed to the top of the second division. In fact, only a game and a half separate the Bees from fourth place, held at the moment by the Giants.

Outstanding in the current four-game winning streak of the Bees has been the pitching of the veteran Danny MacFayden and two newcomers, Lou Fette and Jim Turner. MacFayden beat the Dodgers last Sunday and the Pirates yesterday, Fette and Turner won games in Cincinnati on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

McKechnie's hurling staff has yielded exactly five runs in the most recent four contests. Like the Cubs, the Bees are not breaking down fences, but hits have come often enough to maintain an unbeaten record on western soil.

MacFayden Wins Third

MacFayden won his third game of the year yesterday by holding the Pirates to seven scattered hits. The score was 6 to 3. Berger and Moore led the Boston attack, each getting two doubles and a triple. Wally drove in three runs and Gene two. Moore's three-bagger bounced off the center field fence at Forbes Field, a distance of 437 feet from home plate.

The Cubs bunched seven base hits in the third inning of their battle with the Giants and scored six runs, all they needed. Two more came home later, however, to make the final score, 8 to 5. Shoun and Lee held the Giants to six hits, one of them Dick Bartell's tenth homer of the season.

Cincinnati vacated the National League cellar yesterday, defeating the Phillies, 6 to 5. The second-place Cardinals gained a full game on the leading Pirates by scoring over the Dodgers, 11 to 2.

The Cleveland Indians protected their American League leadership yesterday, beating the Senators, 7 to 5. The Athletics retained second place by downing Chicago, 4 to 3. The Yankees won from St. Louis, 4 to 3, and held third position. Detroit took an 11-inning struggle from the Red Sox, 4 to 2.

Huffman and Lash Win Indiana Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 22—Winners of the Big Ten medal and the Gimbel prize at Indiana University are Vernon Huffman, Newcastle, and Don Lash, Auburn, Z. G. Clevenger, director of athletics, has announced. The two awards, the university's highest athletic honors, will be given at Commencement.

Huffman will receive the Big Ten medal, which is given in each Western Conference institution. It is awarded annually to the senior who ranks highest in athletics and scholarship. Reed Kelso of New Albany won the award last year.

Huffman, star quarterback on the football team and co-captain of the 1936-37 basketball team, was an all-America performer in both sports, and last fall was named the most valuable football player in the Big Ten. During his collegiate career he has won seven varsity awards, three each in football and basketball, and one in baseball. He is enrolled in law school.

Lash, Indiana's distance running star, is holder of the world's record for the two-mile run, and was a member of the 1936 United States Olympic track and field team.

He will receive the Gimbel award, which is a gold medal and the interest on $500. The Gimbel award, given annually by Jack Gimbel of Los Angeles, goes to the junior or senior trying out for an athletic team, "for merit in habits, college spirit, application and sincerity." The Gimbel prize last year went to Dan Caldemeyer of Evansville.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	19	7	.731
Buffalo	14	10	.583
Montreal	12	10	.545
Toronto	15	13	.536
Rochester	13	12	.520
Syracuse	13	14	.481
Jersey City	10	13	.435
Baltimore	4	21	.160

Results May 21

Rochester 4, Montreal 3.
Newark 7, Baltimore 0.
Syracuse 3, Jersey City 1.

Bowls Perfect String

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Gene Gagliardi of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., singles champion of the recent American Bowling Congress, rolled his first 300-game last night. Gagliardi's perfect game came in a three-man team competition.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Squads Are Named

Just one week from today, what may well prove to be the most important match in the Davis Cup international lawn tennis competition of 1937 will start on the courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. The contending teams will be the United States and Australia, the same countries that took part in that all-important North American zone final of 1936, when the Australians were returned the victors and went on to meet Great Britain in the challenge match. Four players have been named to represent each of these countries, the Australians having one new member, while the United States is presenting two. Those who will represent Australia are Adrian Quist, Vivian McGrath, Jack Crawford and John Bromwich, while the American squad is made up of J. Donald Budge, Gene Mako, Frank A. Parker and Bryan M. Grant Jr. Bromwich is the new member of the Australian forces, while Parker and Grant are the new Americans.

Staff Photo

Bryan M. Grant

Competing for Places

Now that the squads have been named, the eight players selected are diligently practicing before the watchful eyes of the men who are going to decide which ones will actually play in the matches. At the present writing it appears quite safe to say that the United States doubles team will be made up of Budge and Mako, who took part in last year's match. They are the doubles champions of the United States and unquestionably the best pair America can offer. That Budge will be the American No. 1 man in the singles is also certain; but when it comes to the question as to whether Parker or Grant will be the other American singles player, we face a real problem. Parker played in the match against Japan at San Francisco and did very well. He is also ranked No. 2 in the United States. But Grant has shown some splendid tennis in the past and may win the place.

Bromwich May Win Place

The chief question regarding the final Australian selections seems to rest largely on what kind of a showing young Bromwich makes during the next few days of practice. He is the champion of Australia and is unquestionably a coming star; but whether or not he is ready to represent Australia in the coming match is still a question. Adrian Quist will undoubtedly be named as the No. 1 Australian singles player. This leaves the other singles assignment to McGrath, Crawford or Bromwich.

Should Be Close Battle

Whichever team wins the contest, it should be a close battle. Based on past records, Budge should win two singles matches for the United States, with the other two singles matches doubtful. Parker, if he plays and does as well as he did against Japan, might well win at least one of his singles matches; but if he or Grant, if the latter is picked, drop both of their singles matches, the verdict will depend upon the outcome of the doubles match, as was the case in 1936. Budge and Mako are being coached by one of the greatest doubles players the game has ever seen—George M. Lott—and they are playing better tennis than they displayed at Germantown a year ago. If they can maintain this improvement when they face the Australians, they should reverse the result of last year and so we are inclined to make the representatives of Uncle Sam slight favorites to qualify for the inter-zone final at Wimbledon next month.

A Worth-While Innovation

When the Davis Cup authorities decided to appoint the foot-fault judges in advance and have them officiate at some of the practice games, they took a most worth-while step. The question of the foot fault has caused considerable discussion as well as some hard feeling for a number of years. By having the men who are to declare them work with the players in practice, much of this is expected to be overcome, as the players will learn in advance just what the judge considers a breach of the rules. Under these conditions they will not have any just cause for complaint if foot faults are called on them.

Forrest Towns To Compete in N.C.A.A. Meet at Berkeley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., May 22—Named "the greatest competitor in athletics today" by Coach Brutus Hamilton, Forrest A. Towns, high hurdler from University of Georgia and holder of the official and unofficial world records, will compete in the N. C. A. A. meet to be held here June 18 and 19.

Assurance that Towns, whose amazing mark of 13.7s. in the 120-yard high hurdles will be presented for acceptance at the next meeting of the International Federation, would compete was given on the receipt of the University of Georgia entry blank.

Accompanying Towns' entry was that of Robert Packard, also a member of the 1936 Olympic team. Packard ran the 200-meter dash in Berlin and has run the century in 9.6s. and the 220 in 21.6s. this year. He is entered in both events.

Towns, who sprang into the limelight last year when he broke Percy M. Beard's long-standing mark of 14.2s., boasts a phenomenal record. Hamilton, as an assistant United States Olympic team coach, had the opportunity to observe him at close range and calls him "the greatest hurdler that ever lived. He is far superior to Percy Beard."

During the 1936 season, Towns ran 34 races, winning all of them. His slowest time was 15s., which he ran only once. Twenty-one of the 34 races he ran in 14.3s., or better, reaching the amazing speed of 13.7s., on a barnstorming tour in Oslo, Norway, after the Olympic Games. He equaled his present mark of 14.1s., in eight different meets during the season.

Roy Staley, U. S. C. hurdler, and Fritz Pollard, Negro ace from North Dakota, are expected to give Towns stiff competition in the Berkeley meet.

South African Wins English Road Race

BRIGHTON, Eng., May 22 (AP)—The South African, Ballington, today won the 51½-mile London-to-Brighton road race in the amazing time of 5h. 53m. 42s.

Norman Dack of Hamilton, Ont., was second in 6h. 57m. 56s., and Jim Phillips, also of Hamilton, third in 7h. 18m. 54s.

Available reference books list no world's record for the odd distance of 51½ miles but Spalding's athletic almanac, under the heading of "noteworthy performances" credits W. C. Davies with the best United States mark for 51 miles. Davies was clocked in 7h. 49m. 39s. for this distance on Feb. 22, 1882 at New York. The listed professional mark for 50 miles is 5:55:04.5 set by George Cartwright in 1887.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	22	7	.759
Minneapolis	16	13	.552
Toledo	16	15	.516
St. Paul	12	14	.462
Kansas City	11	14	.440
Louisville	12	16	.429
Columbus	12	17	.414
Indianapolis	11	16	.407

Results May 21

Louisville 11, Milwaukee 4.
Columbus 10, Minneapolis 2.
Kansas City at Indianapolis (postponed)
St. Paul at Toledo (postponed).

Andrus and Henrotin In Doubles Final

PARIS, May 22 (AP)—After defaulting her first round singles match, Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and New York, teamed up with Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France to gain the final round of women's doubles of the French hard court tennis championships today.

The Franco-American pair, American indoor champions for the last two years, easily defeated Mme. Colette Boegner and Simone Iribarne of France, 6—4, 6—0. Mme. Boegner and Mlle. Iribarne had gained the semi-finals at the expense of Helen Jacobs and her German partner, Mme. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling, yesterday.

Miss Andrus and Mme. Henrotin will meet Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Billy Yorke of England in the finals. The latter pair defeated Evelyn Dearman and Joan Ingram of Great Britain, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

Miss Andrus withdrew from singles play in order to conserve her energies for doubles. Accordingly her first round singles opponent, Mme. Simone Kleinadel, moved into the second round without lifting a racquet.

In the semifinals of men's doubles, the South African combination of Norman G. Farquharson and Vernon G. Kirby won by default from Jean Borotra and Marcel Bernard of France. Bernard's illness forced the French team to withdraw.

Farquharson and Kirby will face the German team of Gottfried von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel in the men's doubles finals. The Germans ousted the British Davis Cup combination of George Patrick Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—8, 6—3.

Donald Frame, former Harvard player, was beaten in the first round of singles by Paul Feret of France, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5.

Four Birdies And Eagle by Mrs. Page

ATLANTA, May 22 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta advanced yesterday to the finals of the women's twenty-sixth annual southern golf tournament.

Mrs. Page, medalist last year in the women's national, defeated Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas, a former southern champion, 7 and 6, and Miss Kirby eliminated another Texan, Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, the medalist, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Page walked away with her match from the start, shooting a sensational outgoing 33, four under par, to lead Mrs. Goldthwaite 4 up at the turn. Hitting the incoming stretch, Mrs. Page won the first three holes to end the battle on the short twelfth.

The North Carolina veteran was five under regulation figures for the route. She had four birdies and an eagle.

Miss Marble is Defeated

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Alice Marble's bid for her first 1937 tennis title ended in failure today when the San Francisco girl, holder of the American crown was beaten by Freda James of England, 6—4, 6—3, in the final round of the Surrey championships. Miss Marble was wild and found it impossible to adjust her game to the wet court.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The SALMAGUNDI
222 BEACON STREET
Luncheon 11:30-2, 60c, 80c
Dinner 5:30-8, $1.10, $1.35
TEL. COMMONWEALTH 9582, BOSTON

SMÖRGASBORD
AT THE VIKING
Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
442 STUART STREET

English Tea Room
31 Newbury St., near Public Garden
A Happy Choice for Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 - 2 SUPPER 6 - 8
422 Newbury St., Near Exeter St.

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
305 Huntington Ave., opp. Y.M.C.A.
the food is as good as our name implies

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.

DINE DELIGHTFULLY
Seiler's 1812 HOUSE
FRAMINGHAM CENTER
On the Worcester Turnpike - Route 9

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

Sarah Sumner House
By S. Elizabeth Sumner
BRIDGEWATER, MASS.
152 Main Street, Route 28
LUNCHEON, 12 Noon — TEA, 3 P. M.
DINNER, 5 P. M.
Telephone Bridgewater 949

WALTHAM, MASS.

GREEN LANTERN INN
Breakfast—Luncheon
Tea—Dinner
OPEN SUNDAYS
11 Bacon St. Waltham, Mass.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Tomorrow
Just the atmosphere and cuisine to make your Sunday meals delightful occasions.
Sunday Dinner from 12:30 to 8
$1.25 to $1.50
Longwood Towers
20 CHAPEL ST., BROOKLINE

Mr. Rose's
SUNDAY DINNERS 12:00—2:30
WEEK DAYS
Luncheon 12:00-2:30
Dinner 5:00-7:30
1389A Beacon Street
Coolidge Corner

Howard Johnson's
ON THE WORCESTER TURNPIKE
FULL COURSE DINNER
50c - 75c - $1.00
1262 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill
Near Hammond Street

Walter's RESTAURANT
1364 Beacon St. at Coolidge Corner
Luncheon and Dinner Specials
Daily and Sunday

SHARON, MASS.

DUNN'S SHARON ROUTE 1
Roast Turkey with all the fixings . . . . 75¢
Broiled Chicken or Steak Dinner $1.00
A nice ride and DINNER

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jane Dawes
14c West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-545 PENN ST.
For 26 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

THE GRAND
45 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Up the Path of Special Interests—To Books

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Riding Hobbies to Bookland

A Plan That Roused One Group of Sixth-Graders to Enthusiastic Reading

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not long ago the writer of this article had the privilege of observing a sixth-grade reading group. Instead of a regular reading lesson either from their own texts or from supplementary reference material, the children had announced that it was Hobby Week.

It was evident that preparation for the reading period had been made in advance through a general discussion of the children's hobbies, through bulletin-board notices, through an exhibition of the various children's hobbies, and through the organization of a Hobby Library by the children themselves. Books, pictures, and magazines of all kinds had been brought in and placed upon the shelves reserved for "Hobbies."

William had brought into class an up-to-date model of a Fokker airplane, which he had worked out to the last detail. While getting his plane together, William had searched the library for all kinds of materials that would help him not only in the making of the plane, but in the history of the plane, so that he might make it interesting to the other children.

Up to this time, William had not been particularly interested in the so-called study of geography, but through his keen interest in airplanes he found a new way of looking at geography. He found himself tracing Byrd's and Lindbergh's flights on the map, he found himself listing the trans-Atlantic flights and searching in encyclopedias for all kinds of reference material regarding them, he found himself liking to read various books of travel that previously had seemed dull and uninteresting. Through this self-imposed program of wider reading William was able to enlighten the class as to why he had become interested in the Fokker model of airplane.

Started Junior Philatelist Club

Several of the children, we found, were collectors. Some had collected stamps, others souvenir cards and pennies, while still others had collected and brought in all kinds of beads. John had a beautiful collection of stamps which his mother had started to collect for him when he was little more than a baby.

When he had become older they had made a stamp book together and had gained knowledge enough to begin exchanging one kind of stamp for another in order to increase his collection. The children were amazed to observe that John had a collection of over 6000 stamps, some of them valued at a good bit of money. John could tell the children about the countries from which his numerous stamps came; he could locate these countries on the map. He could describe the pictures on his stamps whether they represented people, products, or places of the various countries. He knew many great men who had been stamp collectors, and he could tell the children about them, too. The children became so interested in John's hobby that they formed a Junior Philatelist Club, whereby they could exchange duplicates with one another and even write to other clubs they knew for the same purpose.

Mary Ellen's Interest Centered on Travel

Mary Ellen, although very young, had already shown an unusual interest in travel. Whenever she was asked to make a report in the language period, she was sure to report either on some real or some make-believe trip she had taken. So it was very natural for Mary Ellen's hobby to be a collection of souvenir cards and pennies. She had a scrapbook filled with souvenir cards of every possible description—of churches, of palaces, of museums and a huge collection of pennies representing nearly every country in the world. She had looked up all sorts of information about the various pictures and coins. She could tell the children of Old World cathedrals, of various incidents in history of the different types of architecture represented in the buildings which were portrayed.

Jack could fill a book with the information he gave the children on his hobby, which was radios. He thoroughly understood the manipulating of both long and short wave receiving sets. He had exhausted the school library of all its radio material and was referring to various scientific and trade journals for real technical information.

From Her Study Of Beads

June had become intensely interested in beads through the study of the Indian. She had read of the use of beads as wampum in connection with textiles and designs, had carved or molded various types of beads from wood or clay. She had sketched pictures of the kinds of beads used in different countries in a big scrapbook which she called "My Study of Beads." Under each picture was a label and brief description of the bead. Her desk was full of reference books which she had consulted for the study.

William was rightly called "the young connoisseur on boats" for he had made a complete study of the subject. He knew the history of boats, the construction of boats, stories of naval heroes, sea tales of all kinds, the thrilling adventures of explorers. There was really nothing he could not tell the children about the story of the Argo, the Viking raiders, the Portuguese navigators.

Joan's hobby was very colorful and quite different from that of the other children. She showed the children a pretty wool sweater and beret which she had knitted as a result of her hobby. She brought in an exhibit which gave the story of wool from the time it was sheared from the sheep to the pretty yarn used in her sweater. She gave the children just enough information about silk and cotton to enhance their further reading. And so on the hobbies of the various children were introduced, birds, toys, trains, pets, gardens, fish and others. The schoolroom itself looked both like a museum and like a library, for the children had referred constantly to pamphlets, newspaper clippings, pictures, magazine articles, books.

But the thing that most surprised those observing the study was the genuine pleasure derived by the group. Children who heretofore had disliked to read were searching, evaluating, reporting, and scarcely dreaming that this study of hobbies was furnishing one of the best possible stimuli for further and richer reading, as well as for a lifetime of eager enjoyment.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE

Courtesy of Mrs. E. L. Gulick, Aloha Camp for Girls, and Lanakila for Boys, Fairlee, Vt.

Neighbors to the Sky—Young Campers and Their Counselor on Top of Things

After a summer of experiences like this, one just is never quite the same again. It is refreshing enough anyway to go a-climbing mountains and seeing the map of the world spread out at one's feet; but to do it amidst the companionship of fellow campers whom one has grown fond of, and with one or more of the older campers who as one's counselors have become such comrades—well, it really is something to remember. Nature study, and perhaps geology, become a matter of course to campers, simply included in the conversation; only the counselor really knows how skillfully they have been introduced to seem this "matter of course." Plenty of other things come into the conversation, too, on one of these freedom-giving hikes; while the shy child gains in confidence, the leader has responsibilities that are wholesome, and all have opportunities of practicing co-operation, being even-tempered, cheerful, and thoughtful of others.

English School Theatre

'Real' Actors in 'Real' Plays—For Child Audiences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A band of children, numbering not far short of 2000, trooped into one of London's largest theaters not long ago for the purpose of witnessing a performance of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" arranged especially for themselves.

They were the first guests of the newly organized English School Theatre and, although they did not know it, the first part of an experiment which is being made by a group of private individuals—educators, actors, psychologists, writers, social workers and the like—who wish to discover whether, through the performance of first-rate plays in a manner suitable to young people, something of the vanishing art of the theater may not be preserved for British people.

Schools all up and down England have their dramatic classes—usually described as "Recitation." They give, moreover, their own dramatic entertainments, which doubtless let off a certain undefined artistic exuberance, but the organizers of the English School Theatre maintain that such outlets do not meet the case.

Amateur acting is not enough, they say, to instill a real appreciation of British drama, nor to counteract the effects produced by the easily assimilated entertainment of the cinema where everything is mechanical and even the language can hardly be described as "English." Neither is it enough to fulfill the desire for beauty in sound, color, design and dramatic effect, which is said to be instinctive in even the youngest child.

The plan afoot to arrange performances of "real" plays, by "real" actors, with "real" scenery and costume and effects, is designed to disclose to the child the delights of the stage, and plant in him a love for its literature and for its composite arts.

So far, the experiment is being made only in London. But London is not to be the limit of it. Presently, it is planned to carry the work through the towns of the whole country and to keep the activity so brisk that visits to an English School Theatre play will not be regarded as in the nature of a special "treat," but as one of those ordinary events which make up the round of normal education.

Besides the presentation of plays, frequent conferences are planned, too, at which actors, musicians, artists, teachers, education authorities and others may meet for the discussion of constructive proposals. Nor are the children themselves to be left out, for criticism from them will be welcomed.

"I could see Caesar breathing after he had been stabbed, and this spoilt the play," was a sincere criticism offered by one child after the performance the other day. "Where is the 'lean and hungry look' about Cassius?" was a second. A third suggested that the wives of both Caesar and Brutus were played by actresses too young for them. A fourth, that "men cannot stab themselves through armour"—a feat accomplished during the performance with a cheerful forgetfulness of the fact that "the child can see."

Actors, it is agreed by the organizers of the new venture, will in future be on their mettle. But there is no shortage of those among them who express their willingness to take their trial before an audience of young people during those afternoons when they are free from "less exacting engagements."

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

North Carolina

Dear Editor:

The letter from the Wisconsin lady about her children gardening was of much interest to our family. Our four oldest children all have a share in our gardens, and also have patches of ground upon which they can experiment. I do think that children are much more willing and much more interested if the garden and the work are their own. Buying the proper sized tools does help for the little ones, who can hardly handle huge hoes and rakes.

Milking is something of a farm chore, but the purchase of small milk pails made this uninteresting task a bit more acceptable, and the joint ownership of a calf for the summer's help has already led to extensive plans by the four, who foresee a herd of their own in some far future day. Our plan, however, is to give each child one heifer calf as the child reaches the age of 10, and this will be a start toward their own money for high school. If they manage and plan well, they should be able to start to college when the time comes. We just don't believe in "Rob's pig becoming Dad's shoat."

* * *

Distance lends enchantment in more ways than one. Letters which go across the ocean to other boys and girls have certainly given our young folks a more active interest in geography and a much more extensive knowledge of it. Also, it is priceless in learning of the ways and customs of other peoples. If all young people could thus correspond I believe it would do much to further international peace. Much of our nation's dissensions comes because we do not understand the ways and customs of others.

A curio collection housed in the bookcase is quite an attraction for the family. All of us do all we can to add to it; there are souvenirs from many states, and all sorts of educational material. We have learned how buttons are made from clam shells, through a kind-hearted Ohio friend who sent us the actual shells from which the buttons were cut and explained the whole process.

* * *

Some sponges sent us from Florida have proved very interesting. We have learned a great deal about how sponges grow, and of the people who gather them, and of one town which is called sponge town, where sponges are used instead of money to make purchases.

We had always supposed that all coral was pink until Florida friends sent some pure white coral. Naturally, the encyclopedia came out, and coral, its formation, and the study of it followed. So you see, the children's curios have benefited not only themselves but their parents, for we, too, have become interested and added to our store of knowledge.

(Mrs.) L. S.

The Teacher's Share in Administration

It has well been said that schools make teachers as truly as teachers make schools. Administrators may raise teachers to their maximum of efficiency by assigning them responsibilities and then giving them authority commensurate with the responsibility. Administrators need to recognize that the interests of the school and of the teacher run parallel. An efficient administration should provide a growth-producing environment for teachers, rather than growth-repressing conditions. There is probably no better means of promoting the growth of teachers in service than by means of a reasonable participation in administrative details.

There are many ways in which teachers may add to the general efficiency of the whole educational program by an intelligent co-operative and constructively helpful participation in the formulation and execution of administrative policy and procedure. Some of the ways that are the most obvious to me are: curriculum construction, selection of textbooks, planning of buildings, working out salary schedules, and helping to formulate public relations programs.—Albert M. Shaw, quoted in the News Bulletin of the National Education Association.

HOME STUDY COURSES

SHORT STORY WRITING

Dr. Esenwein
One pupil won a $2000 prize. Another pupil earned over $5000 in spare time. Hundreds are selling constantly to leading publishers. Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short Story and sample copy of The WRITER'S MONTHLY free. Write today.
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 92 Springfield, Mass.

The Children's Country School
17 Acres of Foothills Facing the Santa Cruz Mts.
Los Gatos, California
AN ENRICHED PROGRAM
A CHILDREN'S WORLD
SIMPLE LIVING
Music, dancing, arts, riding, swimming, academic subjects through eighth grade. Nursery School and Kindergarten Dept. separate. Happy companionship, unceasing love and attention. Day and Boarding School. Enrolling now for Summer and Fall Terms.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

Huntington
PREPARATORY—FOR BOYS
Fully accredited. Individual attention. Five forms beginning with 8th grade. Special one-year intensive review course. All sports, activities, superior equipment, including swimming pool. Send for Catalog.
CHARLES H. SAMPSON, Ed.M.
Headmaster, 320 Huntington Ave., Boston

Chauncy Hall School
Copley Square Founded 1828
Prepare Boys Exclusively for
MASSACHUSETTS
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
and other Scientific Schools
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal
551 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

EMERSON FOR BOYS 7 to 17 years
EXETER · NEW HAMPSHIRE
Prepares for Exeter, Andover and other Leading Secondary Schools
Close Comradeship of Masters with Boys
Program of Outdoor Sports the Year Round
For Catalog, Write
Edward Everett Emerson, Headmaster
Box 895, Exeter, N. H.
Mrs. George W. Emerson, Director

MOSES BROWN AN ENDOWED FRIENDS' SCHOOL
Help and inspiration for each boy a century-old tradition.
Upper school known for successful college preparation; lower school for sanely progressive methods. Small classes. Excellent equipment. Secluded 25-acre campus.
Students may attend Christian Science Sunday School.
L. RALSTON THOMAS, Headmaster
295 HOPE STREET PROVIDENCE, R. I.

COEDUCATIONAL

CLAIRBOURN
Accredited Coeducational
A COUNTRY DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL
Kindergarten through College Preparatory
Swimming, tennis, etc., under Sports Director
Cor. Huntington Dr. and Sunnyslope
Tel. Alh. 6824 Hu. 5628
P. O. Box No. 201 PASADENA, CALIF.

KENTS HILL
COLLEGE PREPARATION
GRADUATE SECRETARIAL COURSE
Accredited college preparation. Special post-graduate courses. Sports for boys and girls. Also one-year course in Secretarial Science for high school graduates. Endowed—$450 rate. Catalogs.
Edward W. Hincks, Headmaster
Box 56, Kents Hill, Maine

TO THE BOY
about to enter
HIGH SCHOOL

The Principia offers a manly and vigorous school experience.

Write for interesting Illustrated Booklet which describes campus activities.

The PRINCIPIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College / Upper School
Junior College / Lower School
Coeducational

ART

EVANSTON ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS
656 CHURCH STREET
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
ART TRAINING FOR EVERY PURPOSE
Summer and Winter Session
SEND FOR CATALOG

VESPER GEORGE
School of Fine and Applied Art
SPECIAL EXHIBITS — PUPPET SHOWS
Student work shown. May 24—30
Visitors welcome, 9—9 P. M.
Illustrated Catalog A
42-44 St. Botolph Street
Boston, Mass., Ken. 5393

GRAND CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART
Individual talent developed by successful modern artists. Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Illustration, Advertising, Design, Costume Illustration, Interior Decoration. Day, Evening. Edmund Greacen, N. A., Dir. 7009 Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. C.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Teachers' Summer Course
July 12 to August 20
Catalog from Secretary, Room 255
Carnegie Hall New York

SUMMER SCHOOLS

St. Johnsbury Academy
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Instituted 1842
Six-week summer school courses. Separate groups for girls and boys. College Preparatory work. Moderate tuition. Ideal location between White and Green Mountains.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Abbot Academy
Andover, Massachusetts
Over a century of achievement as its heritage. Rich traditions combined with modern methods. Thorough college preparatory course; also general course with emphasis on the fine arts. Excellent equipment. Beautiful country campus twenty-three miles from Boston. All sports.
MARGUERITE HEARSEY, Principal

ANDREBROOK
Tarrytown, New York
A small unique school offering unusual opportunities for intensive education. College preparatory and general courses. Modern languages and music emphasized. Country life combined with advantages of New York. Riding featured.
Miss Lillian Clark Weaver

ROBERTS-BEACH
College Preparatory School
A school with high scholastic standing and exceptional faculty. Home atmosphere. Small classes. Graduates in leading colleges. Separate house for younger girls. Music and Art. Dramatics, educational trips and all sports with riding. Accessible to Baltimore and Washington.
Lucy G. Roberts, Ph. D., & Sarah M. Beach, Ph. D.
Box C Catonsville Maryland

CHAPEL HILL SCHOOL
For girls from 6 to 18 years. A Country Day and Residence School ten miles from Boston. Upper School prepares for all colleges. Music, Art, Homemaking. Shorthand and Typewriting. Social and recreational activities. Boys accepted as day students in Lower School. Endowment permits moderate rate. Established 1860.
For catalog, address
Philip E. Goodhue, 323 Lexington Street, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Wal. 2644 or Bea. 1422

SEA PINES
RESIDENT STUDY GROUPS
Education through companionship.
Fundamental culture in the light of Christian ideals.
Inspiring individual programs.
Fall and Spring on Cape Cod.
Winters in Florida.
Summer Camp July and August.
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box 9, Brewster, Mass.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

Prepare for a Business Career
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for Catalog 12.
BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
for Young Men and Young Women
334 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration and Home Economics. Strong faculty. High Standards. Nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1027 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif.
1717 N. Vine St. Hollywood, Calif.

Special Summer Courses
Full Secretarial and Intensive Short Courses
HICKOX SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Gregg and Pitman
Speedwriting
12 Huntington Ave., Boston KEN. 6040

BURDETT COLLEGE
Business Training for Men and Women
Courses of college grade in Business Adm., Accounting, Secretarial, other subjects. Individual progress in skill subjects. Placement. Catalog. On the air WEEI (Boston) and WORC (Worcester) every Tuesday evening 6:15. 156 Stuart Street, Boston. Hancock 6300.

SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS
SAWYER TRAINING PAYS!
FREE PLACEMENT
8th & Flower Sts. (Mt. 6444)
941 Westwood Blvd. (OX. 8108 — WLA 31186)
LOS ANGELES

WANT A GOOD POSITION?
Gregg stenographers and secretaries invariably get good positions. Employers prefer them.
Write, call or telephone State 1881 for catalog.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago

"Training for the Position" means "Positions for the Trained"
MOVE YOUR FUTURE FORWARD
A free booklet of information upon request
NORTHWESTERN School of Commerce
189 S. W. Salmon Street, Corner Broadway
PORTLAND OREGON

MUSIC

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC
SUMMER SCHOOL JULY 6
Courses include: Master class in organ under E. Power Biggs; Solfege; instrumental and vocal instruction.
Send for Summer School Folder.
MINNA FRANZISKA HOLL, Dir.
GEORGE FAULKNER, Dean
44 Church Street, Cambridge, Mass.

DANCING

DANCE • DRAMA • VOICE
for Children and Adults
ETHEL MEGLIN STUDIOS
AFFILIATED WITH
FANCHON & MARCO
6400 SUNSET BOULEVARD
2203 VENICE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES

COEDUCATIONAL

Your Attention
is invited to a new series of pictorial advertisements showing student life at The Principia. This series begins Wednesday, May 12, and continues during the summer in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor. Other Principia advertisements appear every Tuesday and Saturday, throughout the year, on the Educational Page.

The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

What better GIFT for Graduates?

WHAT BETTER GIFT, indeed, than the useful and handsome Practical Standard Dictionary! Its price is reasonable, yet no other volume short of the large, unabridged New Standard Dictionary offers so much in so compact a form.

140,000 Terms Defined, 1343 Pages

Many other exclusive features distinguish this from all other dictionaries, such as: (1) The entire vocabulary is in one alphabetical order; (2) the most commonly accepted meaning of every word is given first; (3) definitions are by definitive statements; (4) the substitutes for a word, to give the finer shades of meaning—its synonyms—6,000 entries carefully explain their differences; (5) the opposites of a word—its antonyms—6,000 entries. The type of the Practical Standard Dictionary is kept standing, enabling the editors to make changes and additions with every new printing.

Christian Science Terms Defined

A number of words that have a special meaning in Christian Science are given definitions in the Practical Standard Dictionary, based upon data supplied by the Committee on Publication of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY

At All Bookstores—Cloth, $5.00; Fabrikoid, $6.00; Full Leather, $7.50. With thumb index. Postage 26c extra. Full Crushed Levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed, $17.50. OR DIRECT FROM FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Does the "Lie-Detector" Really Work?

What is the "lie detector"? Does it give results? Is it based on sound research?

In the June issue of Scientific American is an account of the Keeler Polygraph, commonly called the "lie detector." Its use in over a thousand actual police cases is discussed and the conclusion drawn that, in the hands of a competent operator, it produces accurate results.

This article is typical of the job Scientific American does every month in blowing away the fog of misunderstanding about the developments of natural science, about the significant development of laboratory research, about the value of the vast field of modern natural science in its many branches. Clearly, smoothly, concisely, it combines, evaluates and reports.

IN THE JUNE ISSUE

Can Dogs Think? Professor G. H. Estabrooks. A New Chapter in Pre-History, Jotham Johnson. Minute Men of the Fire Line, Andrew R. Boone. Youth and Age in the Heavens, Henry Norris Russell.

In addition, are the regular departments—"Camera Angles," "World-Wide Radio," "Amateur Telescope-Maker" and Scientific American Digest, a monthly summary of significant trends and developments.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
Special Introductory Offer
6 Months for only $1.00

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN CM-2
24 West 40th Street,
New York, N. Y.
Please enter my subscription for six months. I am enclosing $1.00.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Are You Buying A Chair or Sofa?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

Spring usually means a few replacements here and there in the home—a new chair or a new slip cover or even more extensive refurbishing. There is stir and awakening in nature; sap is rising in the trees; buds are bursting; and birds hunting a place for a summer home; all has its effects on the homemaker. It brings an urge to replace worn furniture or to renovate fabrics and try to give the home a fresh look for the summer.

If purchases are to be made, they mean that a person needs to be informed about recent changes in styles and in textiles which have taken place since the last time matters were investigated. New types of furniture come into being as well as new ways of using and arranging.

"Buying a chair," for instance, may sound like an easy task—just hand over the money and take the one that looks the best! But to the more particular home furnisher this job of choosing a chair or a sofa involves a number of important points. There is the type to be decided upon or the style. Then one must decide upon spring or down cushions, upon the durability of the fabric, the color, and the amount of floor space it is to take.

Besides, a relatively new point comes into the picture as people are more and more bringing their furniture away from the walls and out into convenient groups for conversation. This point is, the looks of the chair or sofa from the back and sides. Not all furniture which fits against the wall in a pleasing fashion, will look right when brought out into the room. So this last consideration gains in importance.

Trying a Little Modern

As far as style is concerned, if one is very particular about having it the same throughout a room, this point is settled from the start by whatever the prevailing type of the present furnishings. But some people would like to venture a little with modern furniture, even though they cannot furnish over again an entire house or even a whole room. For such people a piece of "transitional" modern may let them feel that they now have a bit of new furniture, and yet something which fits in with the old-style pieces already there.

To be more specific, a sofa which is going into a room having eighteenth century furniture could be a Tuxedo sofa or a modified Lawson. Both of these have a modern flair but are not so extreme as to throw the whole thing out of joint. The main characteristic of the Tuxedo sofa, according to Edward J. Wormley, furniture designer, is the fact that its back continues around into arms of the same height. One of these sofas designed by him has a channel back, tufted perpendicularly, and quite a straight up-and-down line in the outside of the back.

The modified Lawson type sofa takes the curve out of the arm and leaves it quite a simple narrow affair, which gets away from flowing curves but still is not too severe to appear entirely modern. In fact, the old wide rounded arms as well as the overstuffed kind which disappeared a long time ago are now being replaced by these very straight and simple lines. The broad arms of the very modern furniture are also becoming less popular, leaving narrow straight arms as the transitional type which can now be used by those who want to venture a little, but not very far, toward the modern.

A Point to Remember

The amount of floor space a sofa or chair is going to take is quite an important question. This measurement is obtained by figuring how far it is from the rear of the upper part of the back to the front of the front legs. If the sofa is placed against the wall it will take up more room when its back sways into a long curve, than when it is more nearly straight, up-and-down. On this point Mr. Wormley brought out the idea that chairs and sofas placed with tables at their backs will look much better if their backs are more or less straight; otherwise a big gap will develop between the chair and the table.

High-backed chairs look well when placed near the wall, but for conversation groups in which the sofa is placed next the wall, a much lower back looks far better. Imagine coming into a room and being faced with the high back of a chair drawn up to the side of a fireplace. Although some people may still prefer to have grandfather's winged chair in such a position, the chances are that its back will cut off somebody's view, or shut out light from a window behind it.

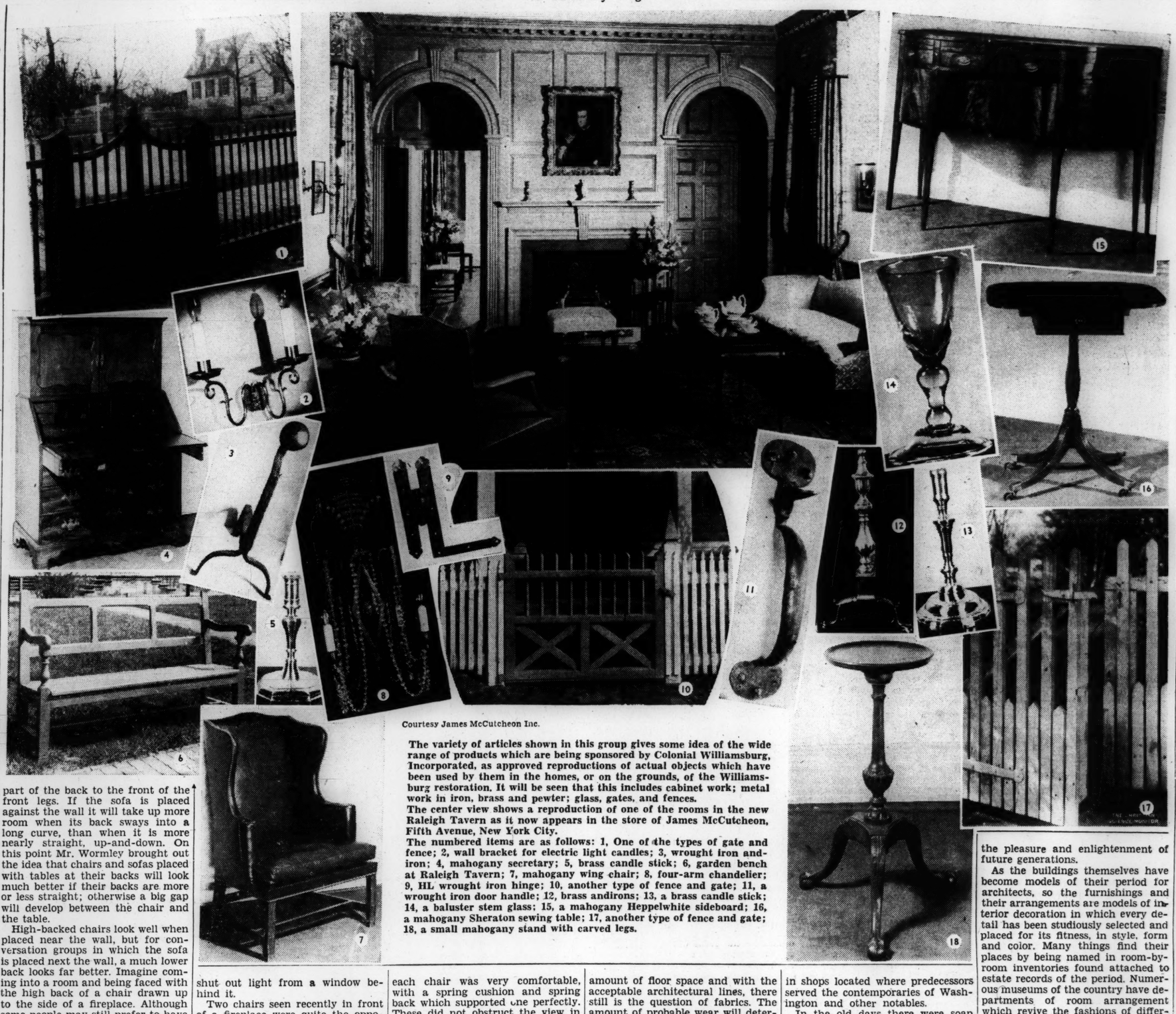
Two chairs seen recently in front of a fireplace were quite the opposite extreme, having very low backs. In fact, the height of the back was less than the depth of the seat. Yet, each chair was very comfortable, with a spring cushion and spring back which supported one perfectly. These did not obstruct the view in any way though they were pretty well out toward the middle of the room.

If one is interested in a short sofa made as two separate units or chairs, or in a longer sofa made up of three pieces, he must prepare to pay for the extra all-around finishing the separate pieces call for. Practically, the maker has to cut his sofas apart, making more framework; besides, he has to build up the side of the chair in a much stronger fashion than when it fitted into one piece, against the next. Some furniture men advise attached cushions when separate units are ordered as there is danger of their sliding out of place when the unit stands alone.

After the sofa or chair is found which fulfills the requirements of right height, taking up the right amount of floor space and with the acceptable architectural lines, there still is the question of fabrics. The amount of probable wear will determine the durableness of the fabric to choose. If a patterned material is chosen, it ought to harmonize with the shape of the chair. It would hardly be fitting to put a strong geometric design on a sofa with flowing lines. However, light color instead of the traditional dark ones, would bring more modernity into the room and still not appear amiss.

If the chair is going into an old setting, where fabrics are already a little faded and worn, it is best to choose colors which are not too strong. At home, fabrics do not always look as well as they do in stores where others are equally bold. Put beside the old pieces they stand out too much. But there are soft colors in fabrics which are very desirable and mellow, and which fit admirably into an old room.

M. R. Z.



Courtesy James McCutcheon Inc.

The variety of articles shown in this group gives some idea of the wide range of products which are being sponsored by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as approved reproductions of actual objects which have been used by them in the homes, or on the grounds, of the Williamsburg restoration. It will be seen that this includes cabinet work; metal work in iron, brass and pewter; glass, gates, and fences.
The center view shows a reproduction of one of the rooms in the new Raleigh Tavern as it now appears in the store of James McCutcheon, Fifth Avenue, New York City.
The numbered items are as follows: 1, One of the types of gate and fence; 2, wall bracket for electric light candles; 3, wrought iron andiron; 4, mahogany secretary; 5, brass candle stick; 6, garden bench at Raleigh Tavern; 7, mahogany wing chair; 8, four-arm chandelier; 9, HL wrought iron hinge; 10, another type of fence and gate; 11, a wrought iron door handle; 12, brass andirons; 13, a brass candle stick; 14, a baluster stem glass; 15, a mahogany Heppelwhite sideboard; 16, a mahogany Sheraton sewing table; 17, another type of fence and gate; 18, a small mahogany stand with carved legs.

English History in Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

During the Coronation weeks, an unusually fine display of rare English glass, sponsored by Messrs. Arthur Churchill Ltd. of Marylebone, serves as "the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time" which lies between the years 1681 and 1911. It comprises an ingenious arrangement of royal, historical, political and social glasses, commemorating events in English history during the period covered by the exhibition.

Not the least delightful item in the exhibition is the magnificently illustrated catalogue, which contains a photograph of each of the 200 pieces on view, accompanied by a lively historical commentary.

The exhibits are set out in chronological order starting with a magnificent "Restoration" goblet commemorating the return of Charles II from The Hague in 1660. It is dated c. 1681 and is attributed to Hawly Bishopp. The engraving on the bowl, believed almost certainly to be Dutch, has on one side the Stuart arms within sprays of oak, and on the other a three-masted battleship.

Among a group of "Williamite" pieces is one with a rare feature, in that the words round the rim—"The Glorious Memory of King William"—are in white enamel lettering. A fine and very rare piece among the George I coronation glasses has a conical bowl and solid base set into a four-sided Silesian stem, molded with the words "God Save the King." A similar one can be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

An "Amen" glass engraved with the Jacobite anthem in full diamond point, appears among a group of finely Dutch-engraved social examples (1713-1745). This is the most important "Amen" glass extant, and was at one time in the Berney collection. Among later Jacobite glasses is a finely engraved goblet which belonged to James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson. There are groups of "Orange" glasses, "Hanovarian" and a Dutch group engraved (1750-90) by Jacob Sang.

A superb piece of English work is engraved all round with a whaling scene. A fine electioneering goblet has the bowl enameled in red and yellow with a scroll-formed panel with the inscription in white "Liberty and Clavering For Ever."

A Coaching Goblet

A fellow to this piece is in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Among commemorative glasses is an interesting group in honor of Nelson.

Trade and sporting glasses also take their place here and there is even a "problem" specimen. It is an ovoid bowl on a four-sided pedestal stem and square base, engraved with a cat seated on a three-legged stool playing a species of bagpipes. Above in a ribbon is engraved the legend "Honour and Friendship." On the reverse is a monogram flanked by a fruiting vine and a four-leaved barley ear.

The explanation of this engraving has baffled experts, and Messrs. Churchill have offered to present the glass to whoever can furnish an acceptable explanation and solve the riddle. A sparkling little glass dated 1911 brings the exhibition to a close. The stem has a hollow knop containing a silver threepenny piece and the bowl is engraved with a Royal Crown and monogram GvR.

By Appointment, Purveyors Of Approved Designs

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

With good reason, America's greatest achievement in colonial restoration—Williamsburg—has been accepted without question as authentic. This is true not only of its architectural character, but of all those details of interior furnishings which have made it so complete and perfect an accomplishment. It has been described and pictured often in magazine articles. Some have been written for architects, others for antiquarians, and still others for gardeners or for the tourist who has no special interest, but many general ones.

It stands out as munificence of a peculiar and spacious nature, most happily conceived, and its execution enriched by intimate knowledge of the city's past, gained by excavations and by scholarly search for records and materials—studies that yielded much in England and Europe as well as in America. All this has resulted in an imposing assemblage of architectural works and of furnishings that has caught the attention of interior decorators and of manufacturers as having especial prestige and the implicit endorsement of a talented staff.

Capitalized Without Warrant

It is no wonder that this wealth of decorative material has been admired throughout America by all who have become acquainted with it. Nor is it surprising that manufacturers in distant states, conscious of the supreme quality of these eighteenth century furnishings, have endeavored to seize the opportunity for their own profit. Accordingly, there have appeared on the market furniture and work in different metals and fabrics with the designation "Williamsburg" attached, but in some cases these articles have only slight similarity to anything found there.

Such ventures have been proceeding for two years or so, to the surprise and regret of observers who respect accurate copies, but who deplore careless ones, or adaptations that are unconscious travesties. These observers are not surprised to learn that those controlling the project have acted to make certain "Williamsburg" may be associated with articles which are scrupulously reproduced from selected originals.

Through a carefully formulated plan several concerns have been chosen "Licensed Manufacturers of Approved Reproductions," with retail distributors in 14 cities. Each article bears the same trade symbol, the hall mark which is a guarantee of genuineness. These products are indeed diverse—braided rugs and chintzes, as well as cabinet work; silverware, pewter and glass, and fences and paints for indoors and outside.

One may safely assume that to the generous supporter of this enterprise, its sponsoring of making and selling of merchandise is not wholly pleasant. That it is not for profit is indicated by the statement that "income derived by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., from this program will be devoted to furthering the purposes of the restoration."

To Revive Old Handicrafts

Along with the announcement of these factory products, there is brought to attention plans for re-establishing in Williamsburg many of the old crafts which were practiced there 200 years ago and more. The cabinetmaker, the silversmith, the blacksmith, the pewterer, the brass worker and the jeweler, are some of those who will again be found working there, some of them in shops located where predecessors served the contemporaries of Washington and other notables.

In the old days there were soap boilers, candle makers, confectioners, millers, harness makers, shoe makers and coopers among the many artisans who were listed, but some of them would now find but small markets for their wares. Still, whatever is useful and salable, and is contemporary with the old city, it is planned to make in the old manner, and sell there, thus adding a very vital activity to this picture taken from the past.

This would seem to be the only type of commercializing which could be in harmony with the idealistic character of this Williamsburg restoration. Presumably, it is the unjustified connection of the old city's name with merchandise, which has led to the procedure of approval and licensing, in order that buyers may not be misled and the standards of the restoration be misunderstood. However, the official announcements of the matter do not hold basis for this assumption.

From the beginning of Mr. Rockefeller's interest in this one-time capital of Virginia, as he visited it 10 years ago, his activities have been marked by idealism of the finest sort. He proposed to bring back to reality again some of the best aspects of America's colonial past, so the appearance of the streets and the homes of an important eighteenth century city may be preserved for the pleasure and enlightenment of future generations.

As the buildings themselves have become models of their period for architects, so the furnishings and their arrangements are models of interior decoration in which every detail has been studiously selected and placed for its fitness, in style, form and color. Many things find their places by being named in room-by-room inventories found attached to estate records of the period. Numerous museums of the country have departments of room arrangement which revive the fashions of different eras and countries. Similarly, this restored city of the early 1700's becomes an exhibit of complete buildings and of the varied furnishings of a single place.

Very likely Mr. Rockefeller's early purposes did not go so far as this. He may have visioned a small restored city that was chiefly historical in interest. Thus he would make more real and vivid to visitors the brilliance and importance of Virginia's official and social life, when Royal Governors were in residence and the aristocracy of a wealthy region gathered for social gaiety or its lawmakers for political strife.

With these surroundings brought to reality again, and attracting large numbers from all parts of the country, the desire to have their own homes hold suggestions of the same colonial character must have been felt by many visitors. Apparently the purpose of the minor enterprise is to meet this desire with the same ideals of veracity and public service that prevail in the parent project.

Of Draperies And Cornices

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

The first swinging, crane-like arms for draperies, it will be remembered, had the disadvantage of throwing the goods back side out. New "cranes" are made, with joints, in such a way that the drapery remains with the front side roomward, even when slipped to the side of the window. This mechanism is now being applied advantageously to cornices, such as those over French doors. When the doors are opened, the cornice which is cut in the middle divides, each side slipping back beside the door and leaving the right side of the hanging toward the room.

Valuable to the apartment dweller who has to move occasionally is a new adjustable cornice to fit new windows different from the old. Overlapping in the center, this type can be made of greater or lesser length to suit the owner. Window cornices sold by measure are available in many new patterns and designs. Some are made of woven wire, others of crystal glass, blue mirror glass, wood to imitate rattan, glass rods with modern black brackets at the ends, and others. A special cornice for Venetian blinds came out recently, flaring at the lower edge, and to be painted any color desired.

FENCES

WIDEN THE BOUNDARIES OF YOUR HOME

Wood Fences as low as 30c per foot (Materials only.) Send for our illustrated catalog of different styles and types.

FULLER LUMBER STORES
550 Western Ave. Brighton, Mass. Stadium 2500
253 Harvard St. Brookline, Mass. Longwood 1500

Wipe on—wipe off—it's clean
POLISHEM
Cleans, Polishes, Preserves—Varnish, Shellac, Paint, Enamel
NO WASHING NECESSARY
Widely used in factory, office and public buildings, hospitals, churches and houses for furniture, woodwork and floors. *Some have used Polishem for 20 years.*
LABOR and TIME MINIMIZED with POLISHEM
1 gal. $3.00 1 qt. $1.25 1 pt. $.75 ½ pt. $.50
Guaranteed as represented or money refunded *Delivery prepaid in U. S. A.*
FREE—Polishing mitten given free with orders for one quart or larger containers *(Representatives wanted)*
ENSIGN PRODUCTS COMPANY
10703 QUEBEC AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO Established 1887

Be Thrifty!
Save on
Furniture
Rugs—Bedding

Shown is just one of our many values—Ladder-Back Chair.
In Mahogany or Maple Finish ONLY $9.75
Mail orders carefully filled
Spencer Furniture Co.
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

RE-ROOF
for the last time!

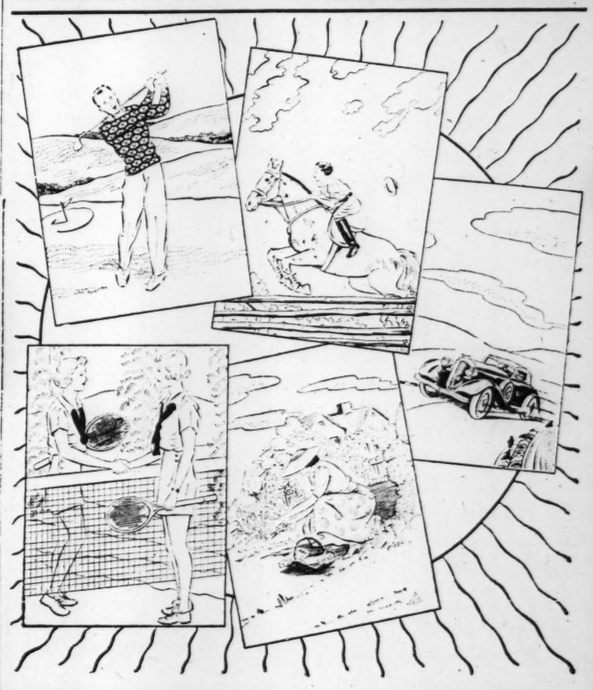
With Johns-Manville
Asbestos Shingles
- Cannot Burn
- Not One Has Ever Worn Out
- Attractive Colors, Styles

One of our contractors will give you a price on the material and job complete. On monthly terms, if desired.
Phone TRO. 4460—Today
DIX LUMBER CO.
Harvey St. "Sudden Service" No. Cambridge
Headquarters for Home Improvements

In hanging heavy pictures, mirrors, etc.
Hide Ugly Wires
by using
Moore Push-less Hangers
The Hanger with the Twist
4 sizes
10c packets everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

Francis H. Bacon
COMPANY
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNITURE
BY "MASTER CRAFTSMEN"
DRAPERIES
FLOOR COVERINGS, WALL PAPERS, RE-UPHOLSTERING
234 CLARENDON STREET, BOSTON

PACIFIC COAST
lumber
Factory and Industrial items from:
DURABLE DOUGLAS FIR
SITKA SPRUCE
WESTERN HEMLOCK
WESTERN RED CEDAR
Southland
LUMBER COMPANY
ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON



That extra hour of daylight increases buying activity

With Old Sol on the job an extra hour (by the clock) each afternoon during the period of daylight saving, you will have more time for outdoor recreation. Sports, motoring, gardening—almost every form of activity calls for some sort of special equipment. Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to meet your extra needs.

Shop via the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Works

"IS THERE anything I can do to help you—er—in a business way?"

As he spoke, Jimmy jingled some coins in his pocket to reinforce the delicate walls of his subtlety. I might have answered quickly and uncomprehendingly before his monetary meaning became clear, because, usually, subtlety is the last thing to expect from Jimmy. But I was busy digging around the roots of a rose-bush and didn't answer until I had stood up to look at my caller, so the significance of his question had had time to bear in upon me.

"Why, yes, Jimmy," I said, "there are a lot of things you could do for me around here. How much do you charge?"

He looked pleased and relieved that I had so well understood.

* * *

"WELL," JIMMY STOPPED to compute. He took a pencil from his ear and pulled a ruffle-edged small brown note-book from his pocket. I could see that Jimmy was a man of business that morning with no nonsense about him. His face was clean, his tie straight and tucked inside his sweater. No sagging breeches' legs today: knickers tightly buckled at the knees. It was evident, even if I hadn't noticed the note-book and pencil and his new Sunday "felt," set rather far back on his head, that for the moment Jimmy was firmly saddled on dignity and that this solicitation for work must not be taken in too everyday and neighborly a manner.

"Well," he said again, self-consciously rapping his pencil against the note-book, "Daddy pays me fifteen cents an hour for cleaning the car and the new woman who's moved in on Dana Street paid me thirty cents to help her clean the cellar; but that was awful hard work, so I guess I'll charge you twenty cents an hour." Then, remembering his business manners: "Of course, if that is satisfactory to you."

* * *

NOW ALL THIS was surprising, because if, in the few years that I have known Jimmy, there is one thing that I have noticed about his tastes and proclivities, it is that he does *not* like to work. He rolls the ash barrels out to the street on disposal day and swaggers in the manliness of that labor: and I have seen him sweep the front porch and adjacent sidewalks for his mother, taking rather long about it, and relishing the dust clouds formed by his broom. But, as for doing anything else on the useful side, Jimmy is reluctant. He has ever been adept at offering excuses for any little job I offered. Perhaps I revealed my perplexity:

"You see," said Jimmy, "I've got to have four dollars."

"Oh," I said, "that's quite a sum to earn, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is, but I've got most of it." He pulled some coins from his pocket, sat down on my steps and piled up three towers of dimes and nickels and pennies. He counted mumblingly, but not secretively.

"There's ninety-three cents there, mostly saved from my allowance; but best of all, you see, is this." He pulled from his back pocket a diminutive bill-fold, opened it with a flourish and withdrew a two-dollar bill. He waved it before me proudly.

"Present from grandfather," he said.

* * *

MY INTERESTS LAY now entirely in what the four dollars were for, but Jimmy teases when he scents my curiosity and I had a feeling I'd know in good time and in better time, perhaps, if I weren't too questioning. Immediately Jimmy wasn't going to tell. He drew from his pocket a harmonica which was in two pieces and, holding it together with both hands, blew. Not much noise resulted.

"What I'm going to buy," he said, and I looked up expectantly from my pansy-picking, "is something that, in a way, will give pleasure to all the neighbors."

"Oh, fine! A bird-house?"

"Nope."

"I can't imagine! What then?"

At this climactic moment, Jimmy's mother opened the kitchen window of her house next door: "Jimmy, why have you got on your Sunday hat? It's Saturday."

Jimmy, thus jerked into the realization that he had business on hand, jumped up and was off, calling back:

"I know it, Mum. Taking orders for work. Got to look kind of nice. Going to see Mrs. Richards now."

* * *

THAT AFTERNOON JIMMY reappeared. The Sunday hat was gone and the morning's tidiness. One knicker leg hung below the knee and dirt lurked in his nose and chin lines and openly smeared his hands and wrists. Rightly Jimmy knew it didn't much matter how employer or employee looked when working in a garden.

There were still some winter leaves disfiguring the garden plots of my small backyard and some sodden papers, winter-blown, in corners. Jimmy raked, earnestly. This job, I could see, was not to be accomplished playfully. Regretfully, I realized there were to be no tricks, no make-believes, no delightful loafing moments in the sun, no cart-wheel or head-standing intervals. Too bad, I thought, but surely industry won't be interfered with by conversation.

"Did you do well, Jimmy, this morning, taking orders?"

"Yup. I'll have my four dollars Monday afternoon."

"Will you be able to buy what it is you are going to buy immediately, or is it something it takes some time to get?"

"I'll have it Monday night, sure."

* * *

TALK STOPPED UNTIL Tib, Jimmy's little sister, called out of an upper window at him:

"Working hard, Jimmy?"

"Yes, I am." Then, revealingly—he *was* teasing me—"And don't you tell what I'm going to get with the money."

"I won't if you'll let me use it when you get it."

Jimmy muttered as the upstairs window closed. He filled a basket with leaves and brought them to the refuse pile I had formed at the back fence: "That's the trouble: a fellow gets something and the first thing that happens is that his sister wants to use it."

We worked for some time before Jimmy spoke again and I was silent, hoping indifference would produce information. At last: "Did you see that movie 'One in a Million,' the one where the girl did a lot of skating?"

"No, I didn't." My mind centered in Jimmy's purchase and I fancied his did, too. Surely he wasn't going to buy a pair of skates. It wasn't the season, and besides what good would that do the neighbors?

"There was a wonderful band in it, Borrah Minnevitch's, a harmonica band. You ought to have heard it. We're going to have a harmonica band at school. I'm going to be in it I can play 'Home, Sweet Home' and the 'Railroad Blues,' that is, I could before my harmonica broke."

* * *

HARMONICA? PLEASURE FOR the neighborhood? That must be it. But, four dollars for a harmonica?

"About how much does a good harmonica cost, Jimmy? They come from the five-and-ten, don't they?"

"Oh, the baby ones do, but the kind the Minnevitch band uses you can get for—Four Dollars!"

He shouted it, grinning at me mischievously over his basket of leaves.

"So that's it, Jimmy. Splendid!"

This morning a shrill noise quavering through my open window awakened me—early. Between pauses, half-tones, wrong notes I sleepily searched for and found a tune holding faint resemblance to "Home, Sweet Home."

"Jimmy's four-dollar harmonica. Pleasure to the neighbors!" I thought, as I pulled the bedcovers up over my ears.

C. C. R.

You Who Remember

You who remember the lovely golden look
  Of marigolds in the marsh
In the cool green of spring, you who remember
  The east wind, cold and harsh,
That brought slant rain and ruffled the silver
  brook,
  You who have known
And loved the hazed slow sunlight of September:
  Return now to your own.

Return to your own land now for the iris-sweet
  Time of summer is here.
You who remember it well will find the same
  Shell-colored sunsets, the clear
Dawn skies, the grass a carpet for your feet
  Where warm winds blow
Across the meadows where summer lightly came
  Scattering blackberry snow.

LEONA AMES HILL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months.... $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street. Melbourne. Victoria. Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street Melbourne. Victoria. Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WIRE-HAIRED FOXTERRIERS: *A Photograph by H. Armstrong Roberts*

BOUNDLESS enthusiasm is among the gifts offered by members of the terrier clan—an enthusiasm unquenchable that rises from a seemingly inexhaustible source. Never does life dull for them. Never is it a wrong time to enter upon some new project—be it a walk (Oh, come on!), an old, chewed bedroom slipper, or a long-deserted and thoroughly scentless woodchuck hole (at least, maybe it might be a woodchuck hole!). Hope springs eternal, and a world made up of the merest wisps of doings is a world of high adventure.

People in it, all people, are Possibilities: worth a bit of friendly investigating—just in case. To be sure, the last one proved stiff about the waist and straight of mouth, apparently unaware that a scatter rug is for sliding on and all balls for highly special purposes. No matter, the next one will be different—may indeed be the great discovery, opening up a golden stretch of world that glows with chasing, things to be curious about, and excitements at which to fire sharp yaps.

Yes, the terrier is an incurable optimist. He is also an eager, loving heart. The comradeship he seems so delightfully to take for granted is at the very source of his disarming gaiety. His exuberance is sheer content with his comrade and with things-as-they-are. For life is full—full to the brim, and ever in the present.

These are among the abundant gifts we are offered, when rash enough to take into our lives any of the humorous, wide-awake members of the terrier clan.

In the Merchant Marine

ORIGINALLY he came from a parsonage. Many commanders of fine merchant ships come from these abodes of piety and peace. . . . The little church on a hill had the mossy greyness of a rock seen through a ragged screen of leaves. It had stood there for centuries, but the trees around probably remembered the laying of the first stone. Below, the red front of the rectory gleamed with a warm tint in the midst of grass-plots, flower-beds, and fir-trees, with an orchard at the back, a paved stable-yard to the left, and the sloping glass of green-houses tacked along a wall of bricks. The living had belonged to the family for generations; but Jim was one of five sons, and when, after a course of light holiday literature his vocation for the sea had declared itself, he was sent at once to a "training-ship for officers of the merchant marine."

He learned there a little trigonometry and how to cross top-gallant yards. He was generally liked. He had the third place in navigation and pulled stroke in the first cutter. Having a steady head with an excellent physique, he was very smart aloft. His station was in the foretop, and often from there he looked down, with the contempt of a man destined to shine in the midst of dangers, at the peaceful multitude of roofs cut in two by the brown tide of the stream, while scattered on the outskirts of the surrounding plain the factory chimneys rose perpendicularly against a grimy sky, each slender like a pencil, and belching out smoke like a volcano. He could see the big ships departing, the broad-beamed ferries constantly on the move, the little boats floating far below his feet, with the hazy splendour of the sea in the distance, and the hope of a stirring life in the world of adventure.— From "Lord Jim," by JOSEPH CONRAD. (Copyright 1899, 1920 by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.)

The Sea-Shell

AT LOW tide the sea lies like a field of shining silver beneath the faint rays of the sun, which today is veiled by high thin clouds. In the still air, the distant plashing of the waves, as they break languidly on the sands, falls softly on the ear.

The vast expanse of wet sand, uncovered now in the wide curve of the bay, lies empty and pure. Pale and clear in the light, its ribbed patterns show in exquisite and varied design; as if the hand of a master designer had just renewed this daily miracle of beauty.

* * *

ON THE SILVERY gold of these sands, a darker mass shows here and there: sea wrack, glistening wet and brown, or a far-flung piece of driftwood. And, near the rim of the tide, foam bubbles still lie iridescent as a rainbow and ribs of sand rise like miniature pyramids from the levels of the salt pools where the sea has laid a fragile shell-jewel from its treasury. This shell, exquisite in its delicate, intricate whorls, holds within its curves the beauty of perfection. **Hold it to your ear, and faintly** you will hear the music imprisoned within its delicate rose-flushed whiteness.

From the bay, like another jewel, the mighty towers and pinnacles of St. Michael's Abbey rise from their Mount. The massive stones of the great pile are clothed in tawny lichen: bright flowers have rooted in the crannies of its ancient walls, and ivy clusters closely round the grey foundations.

* * *

AGAINST A LEMON sunset sky, every pinnacle is silhouetted, clear-cut against the evening glory. The Mount of St. Michael fills the mind with a sense of serenity and beauty. Remote and lonely now upon its rocky base, save when the throngs of sightseers come from Avranches to tread the steps of its *Grand Degré*, it still sends an echo of distant music from the past to the ear of the sensitive.

Like the treasure of the sea-shore, it is now no more than an exquisite shell: remote from the common needs of mankind, but it has the quality of beauty, absolute and complete.

E. C. D.

Purity and Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY there is much need to keep in step with political and economic progress. It is highly important to bring about better human conditions, that is, better laws, better business, better social and housing conditions. Yet how much time and thought are wasted over nonessentials!

There is more need to consider spiritual progress, for spirituality underlies and is the impelling force which makes for advancement in all phases of civilization. Jesus of Nazareth, the most successful of all religious teachers, the Exemplar of progressive and harmonious living, pointed to the need of keeping the vision on spiritual reality when he said (Matthew 5:8), "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God."

Progress in human welfare can never be experienced through the consideration of material forces alone. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states the great requirements where she says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 241), "The corner-stone of all spiritual building is purity," and on page 57, "Chastity is the cement of civilization and progress."

These statements set forth a rule whereby to gain an apprehension of reality and an understanding of God and His creation. The least vision of what God really is, must also reveal something of God's nature and His relationship to man. So to "the pure in heart" are opened the wonderful possibilities of learning that a mortal is not the spiritual man of God's creating. They see that man is not mortal, that man is like God, and that the Godlike man is the real man—pure and perfect.

How important it is then to become "pure in heart"! One of the first steps in purifying the heart is the improving of one's time. All kinds of errors creep into human consciousness when spiritual thinking is neglected. "Idleness is the foe of progress," Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 206). While endeavoring to keep thought active, one must also discriminate between right and wrong thoughts, letting in the spiritual and excluding the suggestive, the baseless, the nonessential, the unprofitable. Thus, holding to the good, the real, one will improve humanly through making constant progress in spiritual understanding.

In Christian Science, Deity is revealed as divine Principle, creative Mind, Life, Truth, and Love. God, creative Principle, is wholly consistent in His omniactivity, so that His work is like Himself. In God's creation all is pure, holy, and good. This true view of what God is and what He is doing enables one to be a better man, a more unselfed, honest man. That God is a loving God, doing only what is fitting to divine Love—this view of God inspires one to be more considerate, more tender, more thoughtful in his relations with his fellow beings.

This ideal is fully incorporated and expressed in the life and words of Christ Jesus. Christ Jesus was a practical Way-shower, because his life demonstrated his preaching and teaching. Jesus' life was so pure as to be considered impractical by some. But because the goal is high, and sometimes seems afar off, is no excuse for our not beginning the journey. And our progress will be in proportion to our active desire to reach perfection. Jesus showed the blessedness of "the pure in heart." This blessing increases as we press spiritually onward. We do not gain it all at once, but we shall receive it as we earn it.

What is the purity that "shall see God"? The term "God" is associated with the word "good." Everybody wants good. All want to see it, possess it, and experience it. It is a mistake to believe that good is material or comes from matter. Things material, at the most, can only counterfeit good. They cannot make us happy. We must learn to interpret these material things as unreal, and so get back to the underlying spiritual reality of being.

God, good, is all-inclusive, everywhere present. Sin, animal magnetism, the so-called activity of error, impurity, seem to make it difficult for human consciousness to admit such perfection. How important then to deny God's unlikeness! How important it is to strive to understand the nothingness of sin and error, and to see only the real—purity, goodness, and holiness! The purification of thought, word, and deed makes God's nearness apparent to us. And God, as All-in-all, is evident to spiritual perception.

Freedom is associated with purity. Jesus understood purity as that which is absolutely free from erroneous qualities. James' parable of the "salt water and fresh," and Jesus' admonition regarding figs and thistles, illustrated their understanding of freedom. Nature teaches that opposites do not mix. As oil and water, or light and darkness, do not mingle, so evil and good, impurity and purity are not blended in God's creation. Man is spiritually free from all admixtures. Man is free from lack. Lack and supply never mix. It is this understanding which gives the Christian Scientist strength and courage to cast out the belief that both evil and good can be real, and to press on to the clearer perception of purity and goodness. Throughout reality there is joyous community of spiritual qualities, the chief of which is purity.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Pureté et Progrès

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL EST bien nécessaire aujourd'hui qu'on marche avec les progrès qui s'accomplissent dans le double domaine économique et politique. Il importe beaucoup qu'on obtienne de meilleures conditions humaines—des lois meilleures, des affaires mieux dirigées, une amélioration touchant les questions sociales et le problème du logement. Mais que de temps et d'efforts les humains gaspillent en s'occupant de choses insignifiantes!

Ce qui est plus nécessaire encore, c'est de considérer le progrès spirituel; car la spiritualité, base du perfectionnement, est la force agissante qui dans tous les domaines fait avancer la civilisation. Celui dont l'enseignement religieux surpasse tous les autres—Jésus de Nazareth, le Modèle d'une vie harmonieuse et progressive—indiqua la nécessité de voir toujours la réalité spirituelle lorsqu'il déclara (Matthieu 5:8): "Heureux ceux qui ont le cœur pur, car ils verront Dieu!"

Si l'on ne tient compte que des forces matérielles, on ne peut assurer le mieux-être de l'humanité. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, indique les importantes conditions requises lorsqu'elle écrit à la page 241 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La pierre angulaire de toute édification spirituelle est la pureté;" et à la page 57: "La chasteté est le ciment de la civilisation et du progrès."

Ces déclarations expriment une règle permettant de saisir la réalité, de comprendre Dieu et Sa création. La moindre vision de ce qu'est réellement Dieu doit aussi révéler en partie la nature divine et le rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu. "Ceux qui ont le cœur pur" voient donc s'ouvrir des perspectives merveilleuses: ils peuvent apprendre qu'un mortel n'est pas l'homme spirituel créé par Dieu. Ils voient que loin d'être mortel, l'homme ressemble à Dieu; que l'homme semblable à Dieu est l'homme réel—pur et parfait.

Il importe donc beaucoup que notre cœur devienne pur. Une des premières choses à faire pour purifier le cœur, c'est de mettre à profit le temps dont nous disposons. Lorsqu'on néglige le penser spirituel, toutes sortes d'erreurs se glissent dans la conscience humaine. "L'oisiveté est l'ennemie du progrès," déclare Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 206). Il faut donc s'efforcer d'être mentalement actif; il faut aussi distinguer les pensées justes d'avec les fausses, accueillir celles qui sont spirituelles et rejeter les notions sans fondement, hypnotiques, futiles ou stériles. Quiconque s'attache au bien, aux choses réelles, remarquera que même sur le plan humain, tout va mieux pour lui parce qu'il progresse constamment dans l'intelligence spirituelle.

La Science Chrétienne révèle que la Divinité est le divin Principe, l'Entendement créateur, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour. Dieu, le Principe créateur, exerce d'une manière tout à fait conséquente Son omniactivité, de sorte que Son œuvre Lui ressemble. Dans la création divine, tout est pur, saint et bon. Cette vraie conception de ce qu'est Dieu et de ce qu'Il accomplit permet d'être un homme meilleur, moins égotiste et plus honnête. Savoir que Dieu est un Dieu d'amour qui ne fait que des choses dignes de l'Amour divin, incite le disciple à montrer plus d'égards, plus de tendresse et de sollicitude dans ses rapports avec ses semblables.

Cet idéal s'est manifesté d'une manière complète dans la vie et les œuvres du Christ Jésus. C'est pratiquement que le Christ Jésus fut un Conducteur, car sa vie démontra sa prédication et ses enseignements. La vie de Jésus était si pure que d'aucuns la tiennent pour impraticable. Mais que le but soit haut, qu'il semble parfois bien éloigné, ce n'est pas une raison pour ajourner notre départ. Et nous progressons dans la mesure où notre désir de la perfection est actif. Jésus fit voir combien sont heureux "ceux qui ont le cœur pur." Cette félicité augmente lorsque nous avançons spirituellement. Nous n'y parvenons pas d'un bond, mais nous la recevons dans la mesure où nous l'avons méritée.

Quelle est la pureté qui verra Dieu? En anglo-saxon et dans les langues connexes, le terme "Dieu" s'apparente au mot "bien." Chacun désire le bien. Tous voudraient le voir, le posséder, en faire l'expérience. C'est une erreur de croire que le bien soit matériel ou vienne de la matière. Les choses matérielles peuvent tout au plus contrefaire le bien. Elles ne sauraient nous rendre heureux. Il nous faut apprendre à voir que ces choses matérielles sont irréelles; alors nous les interpréterons correctement, et nous pourrons retrouver le fait fondamental, la réalité spirituelle de l'être.

Dieu, le bien, renferme tout; Il est présent partout. Le péché, le magnétisme animal, la prétendue activité de l'erreur, l'impureté, semblent empêcher que la conscience humaine admette facilement cette perfection. Aussi, combien il importe de nier ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu! Comme il faut s'efforcer de comprendre le néant du péché ou de l'erreur pour ne voir que le réel—la pureté, la bonté, la sainteté! La purification des pensées, des paroles et des actes nous permet de voir que Dieu est proche. Pour la perception spirituelle, il est clair que Dieu est Tout-en-tout.

La liberté s'associe à la pureté. Jésus savait que la pureté désigne ce qui ne comporte absolument aucune caractéristique erronée. Divers passages bibliques—"l'eau salée" et "l'eau douce" dont parle Jacques dans une de ses allégories, la mise en garde de Jésus qui cite les figues et les chardons—ces passages illustrent chez leurs auteurs la compréhension de la liberté. La nature enseigne que les contraires ne se mélangent pas. L'huile et l'eau, la lumière et les ténèbres, ne peuvent s'amalgamer; de même dans la création divine, le mal et le bien, l'impureté et la pureté, ne se combinent pas. L'homme est spirituellement libre de tout alliage. L'homme est exempt de pénurie. Le manque et les ressources ne se mélangent jamais. Comprendre cela donne au Scientiste Chrétien la force et le courage de chasser la croyance que le mal et le bien peuvent être tous deux réels et d'avancer vers une perception plus claire de la pureté et de la bonté. Dans le domaine de la réalité, toutes les qualités spirituelles s'associent joyeusement; et la première d'entre elles, c'est la pureté.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Doxology

Now let us praise, while yet they sound,
Voices with which the spring is crowned:
Chickadee calling from hawthorn tree
(Like plaintive cuckoo off the key);
Lyric sparrow and meadow-lark;
Pond-frogs jingling through the dark
Until the robins' choir at dawn
Wakens the cock—and the night has gone.

The bluejay's cry and the crow's voice harsh;
The old hawk screaming above the marsh;
And all the little clinging throng
Of gnat and fly with their teasing song;
And then the sound of new spring rain
Sharp on the leaves, and sweet again—
Swelling the voices of rushing streams
Into a rich creative theme.

Yes, and those lesser sounds of earth:
The noiseless thrust of a snowdrop's birth;
And the soft unheard reluctant sigh
When the pansy unfolds her velvet eye;
The silent, the old renewed chorale
Of ivy unfolding along the wall,
Where fluttering out as the fresh vine swings
The sparrows surge on whispering wings:
And even the wind is rich with song
As it sweeps the myriad sounds along.

ELIZABETH WILDER

THE FIRST CHURCH OF
CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Soul and Body"
Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover.... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (2 hrs. est.) 300,000
Previous day 773,160
1937 vol. to date 208,705,100
1936 vol. to date 234,338,993

Coppers, Steels And Motors Lead Upturn in Stocks

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—A rise in steels, coppers and motors featured today's stock market.

Gains ran from fractions to 2 points or so. The opening brought a timid upturn. As the market got its footing the advance became more aggressive but, in the closing few minutes of trading, various issues slipped.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 525,000 shares.

Issues well liked were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Seaboard Oil, American Can, Westinghouse, General Electric, Santa Fe, New York Central, Great Northern Pacific preferred, Otis Elevator, Celanese, Allied Chemical, Goodyear, International Telephone, American Rolling Mill, Western Union and Philip Morris.

Store shares seemed to have little punch. Brokers said the recent fervor for this group had abated somewhat.

Bonds shuffled unevenly today in a small market.

Various corporate loans which swung upward during the week with the rebound in stocks held gains intact.

Buyers paid higher prices for Great Northern 4s, International Telephone 5s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Shell Union Oil 3½s, Northern Pacific 4s and New York Central 5s.

A further quiet advance in the share list evoked response in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, which rose about 2½ in the first hour. American Typefounders convertible 5s slid off 1¾ on a single transfer.

Bonds of Alleghany Corporation, Detroit Edison, National Dairy Products and Remington Rand yielded fractions.

U. S. Governments preserved their recent advance by moving idly within a small range. A few Treasurys were up 1-32d to 2-32ds. Home Owners Loan Corp. 3s declined about ⅛.

A number of foreign groups again exhibited a good tone. There was interest in German, Italian, Japanese, Polish and Brazilian loans at generally higher prices.

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Prices lifted a little in the curb market today with quiet dealing restricting swings.

Although most shares moved fractionally, a few swung a point or more late in the morning. Fire Association of Philadelphia ran up more than 2 points, Great Atlantic & Pacific nearly 2 and Bliss & Laughlin and Consolidated Aircraft about a point each. Gulf Oil and Pittsburgh Plate Glass gained major fractions.

Newmont Mining declined about 1½ and minor setbacks were shown by Northern States Power A and MacWilliams Dredging.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime 1 @	1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	45c	44⅞c.	44¾c.

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%
Com Paper	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
		1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜
90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜
4 months	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜
5-6 months	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜	⅛@⅜
Short bills	⅛	⅛	⅛
Bar silver	20 3-16d	20 3-16d	20 3-16d
Bar gold	140s 6d	140s 6d	139s 11½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Helsingfors	4
Philadelphia	2	Madrid	5
Richmond	2	Oslo	4
San Francisco	2	Ottawa	2½
St. Louis	2	Paris	4
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Riga	5
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3	Sofia	5½
Brussels	2	Tokyo	3.29
Bucharest	4½	Vienna	4½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94⅞	$4.94⅛	$8.2397
Cable	4.94⅞	4.94⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0446	.0446⅛	.0661
Belgium—belga	.1686¼	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2288	*
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4018	.4017	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5498⅛	.5499	*
Sweden—krona	.2549	.2548	.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2483	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2208	.2206	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.1267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0090¾	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1880	.1876	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	*
Finland—finm'k	.0218¾	.0218¾	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.01900	.01900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3045	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0648	.0650	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5700	.5700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2880	.2876	.8440
India—rupee	.3732	.3725	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3060	.3056	*
Shanghai—dol	.2993	.2987	*
Straits—dol	.5812½	.5812	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5012½	.5020	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00 21/32	1.0010	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined.

Factory Employment Highest in 8 Years

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Secretary Perkins reported today that factory employment last month reached the highest point since November, 1929, and that pay rolls rose to the October, 1929, level.

Employment throughout industry, she said, increased 98,000 between March and April, while weekly pay rolls advanced $8,200,000.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48	47½	47½	M'y 21
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	75	74	74	M'y 18
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	19	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
28⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅜
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 18
30¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	4	71½	70¾	71½	+1⅜
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
153¼	113⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	12½	12½	12½	
53⅜	31½	Alleghany	10	33⅜	31½	33⅜	+ ⅛
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	48¼	48⅛	48¼	+ ¼
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y 13
52⅛	38¾	Alleg pr pf	4	40⅜	40	40⅜	+1⅜
45⅝	33	Alleg Steel (.80g)	4	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
27⅛	19	Allen Indust (1)	3	19	19	19	M'y 21
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	232	231	232	+1¾
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	9	16½	16½	16½	
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	M'y 10
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg(½g)	39	63	62½	63	
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
87⅛	43⅜	Amal Lea	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y 20
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	3	98½	98	98⅛	+ ¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	9	88⅝	87½	88⅛	M'y 21
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	8	22¾	22¼	22½	
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	1	63½	63½	63½	
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	3	99½	99	99½	+1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	155	155	155	
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	1	55½	55½	55½	
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	+1
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	2	92¾	92½	92¾	+1¾
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	135⅛	135⅛	135½	M'y 21
105½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	+1½
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	17	17	17	
30¾	22⅝	Am Coml Alco	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
33⅝	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	9	27¼	27	27¼	M'y 21
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
17	10¾	Am Europ	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	M'y 18
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	1	37	37	37	M'y 20
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	1	46½	46½	46½	+1½
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	22	22	22	+ ¾
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'y 20
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	2	8¼	8	8	
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	5	42¼	42¼	42¼	M'y 21
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	M'y 21
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	22	22	22	M'y 19
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	8	46	46	46	M'y 21
125	107	Am Loco pf	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅜
29⅜	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	4	21½	21½	21½	
13⅝	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	M'y 21
68¾	45½	Am Met (¾g)	4	50⅞	50	50⅞	+ ⅞
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	15	117	117	117	M'y 20
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	15	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	6	59½	57	59½	+2½
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	11	48½	47⅛	48½	+1½
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	10	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	35	36⅛	35¼	35¾	+ ¾
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+1½
29	22¼	Am Seating	6	25	24½	25	+1
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	16	88	86⅜	88	+1⅝
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142½	142½	142½	+ ½
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	M'y 21
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58¾	57½	58	M'y 13
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	24	56½	55	56⅛	+ ⅞
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y 21
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	47	47	47	M'y 21
143¾	128¾	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	M'y 19
257⅛	211	Am Sumat Tob pf	12	258	253⅜	255⅝	+ ⅜
187	160½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	167½	167¼	167½	
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	2	78¾	77¾	78¾	+1¾
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	3	80	79½	80	+2
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133	133	133	+1
20⅛	13⅜	Am Type Fdrs	7	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	21	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
107	94½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94⅝	94½	94½	M'y 21
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	2	64½	62½	64½	+ ¼
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	9	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
183	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¼g)	82	54½	53	54⅛	+1
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	1	81½	81½	81½	M'y 19
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	4	19¾	19¼	19¾	M'y 21
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	8	8	
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	*5	42¼	42¼	42¼	M'y 21
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (1)	1	1:9	109	109	+ ⅜
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	101	12	11⅛	11¾	+ ¾
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	89	88¼	89	+1
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	M'y 13
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	5	63¾	62½	63¾	+1½
16¼	12	Arnold Const (⅝g)	6	12	12	12	M'y 20
17⅜	10	Artloom	5	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y 17
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	8	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
101	93	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	*	93	93	93	M'y 14
125	114	Assd D Gd 2 pf (3½g)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y 19
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	15	87⅞	87½	87¾	+ ½
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	3	100	100	100	M'y 21
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	3	49	48½	49	+ ½
29	19¾	Atl G & W In	6	20	20	20	
44	30⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	33	33	33	M'y 20
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	9	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¾
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y 21
18½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	15⅜	15½	15⅝	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	M'y 19
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	72	72	72	+2
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y 17
36¾	21⅞	Auburn Auto	1	24	24	24	— ½
9½	6⅛	Aust Nich	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y 19
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	3	6¾	6⅜	6¾	
		—B—					
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	12	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	94½	94½	94½	M'y 20
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	94½	94½	94½	M'y 21
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	41	33¼	32⅛	32¾	+ ⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	38	38	38	
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	M'y 21
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	6	32⅛	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
32	24½	Barker Bros	2	26	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	18	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	3	15½	15⅜	15½	M'y 20
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	22½	22¼	22½	M'y 20
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y 15
112	103	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
15¾	2	Belding-Hem (1)	6	12¼	12	12¼	M'y 20
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86¼	M'y 18
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	16	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+1
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	10	20½	20½	20½	M'y 21
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 20
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	34	86¾	84½	86¾	+2⅝
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
129½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	117	117	117	
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	56	56	56	+2
38	27½	Black & Deck (½g)	3	28½	28½	28½	M'y 21
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅜
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Air	12	35¾	34½	35½	+1½
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	5	42¾	41¾	42	M'y 21
28	24¼	Borden (1.60)	9	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅜
45⅜	28⅛	Borg-Warner	20	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜	+ ⅝
15⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Botany C M A		2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 20
23¼	10	Bridgept Brass (.60)	3	16½	16½	16½	
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	5	43¼	42⅞	43	+ ⅜
53½	43⅜	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	M'y 19
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)		42¾	42¾	42¾	M'y 19
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 21
38½	17⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	18¾	18½	18½	+1⅜
53	25⅜	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	14	29½	28⅞	29⅜	+1¾
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	2	80	80	80	
32¾	21	Bklyn Un (1.90g)	1	30¼	29¼	29¼	M'y 21
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	*3	48	48	48	M'y 21
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	4	21	20	21	+2¼
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	7	17	17	17½	+ ¾
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	23	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	+4
13	8	Budd Wheel	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
45¼	31	Bullard Co (1g)	2	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	55	55	55	
35⅜	25½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	8	27	27	27	+ ½
11⅜	7	Bush Term	2	7¾	7½	7¾	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	28	28	28	M'y 20
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
36⅛	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	8	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	4	23	22½	23	+ ¾
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+1¼
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 12
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	20	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)		28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
38¼	25⅞	Can D G Ale	7	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ¼
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	8	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
61½	48⅝	Cann Mills (½g)	1	49⅜	49¾	49¾	M'y 21
8½	14⅛	Cap Adm A	1	15	15	15	M'y 20
9½	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
176½	133	Case (J I)	3	165½	165	165	M'y 21
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	69	39¾	38¾	39	— ¼
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	113	113	113	M'y 21
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	42½	42½	42½	
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	33	33	33	+1½
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	5	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
41¾	26	Cent R R NJ	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'y 20
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	M'y 20
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 19
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	68	68½	68	+3½
23¾	14½	Certain-teed	10	17	16	17	— ¾
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	6	59⅝	59¼	59¼	— ¾
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	2	19¾	16⅞	19¾	M'y 21
68⅞	54⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	36	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ½
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	1	80	80	80	
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y 19
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
9½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	14½	14½	14½	M'y 20
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	1	13	13	13	M'y 21
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	25½	25	25½	M'y 21
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	3	2¼	⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
33	21	Chi Pneu T	2	26	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
70½	55¾	Chi Pneu T pf (⅞k)	3	60	60	60	M'y 21
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 21
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
27½	18¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	18¾	18½	18½	M'y 21
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	4	16	15¾	15¾	M'y 20
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 21
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	37	113¾	113	113¾	+1⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	3	19½	19½	19½	
10⅝	7	City Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	M'y 21
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	7	42	41⅜	42	+ ¾
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	3	91½	89½	91½	M'y 21
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	155	155	155	+1
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19⅛	Colg-Palm (½)	6	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	M'y 20
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Alk (2a)	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	35¼	35¼	35¼	M'y 21
207⅝	111⅛	Colum G&E (.20g)	26	12½	12	12½	+ ½
108	93	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	83	87¾	87¾	—5¼
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	34⅜	34	34	— ⅜
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	40	39½	40	M'y 20
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	117	117	117	+2
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	1	62½	62½	62½	
114	100	Comi Crd pf (4¼)	2	105	104⅛	104⅛	M'y 17
80¼	63½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	2	67¼	67	67¾	+1¼
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	6	104	103⅞	104	M'y 19
21¼	13⅝	Coml Solv (.60a)	9	14⅛	14	14¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2	Comwith & Sou	20	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
75⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	6	52	51	52	+1
13⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	2	15½	15½	15½	M'y 20
45½	36¾	Congoleum-N (2)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11⅛	Consol Cigar	8	12½	11¾	12½	M'y 20
13¼	8½	Con Coal	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ½
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	21	36¾	36	36⅝	+1⅛

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Continues at Active Pace Throughout Nation

Commerce and Finance

Belgian Recovery Is Threatened By Advancing Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Despite a recent increase in prices and living costs, Belgium today is enjoying relative prosperity in the midst of intense industrial activity.

Few governments can point to a greater degree of economic recovery than that achieved in Belgium under Premier Paul van Zeeland, American-trained economist who in the past two years has carried through a rationalized Belgian version of President Roosevelt's New Deal.

Since the devaluation of the Belga when M. van Zeeland took office in March 1935, the recovery curve has been constant and steep. Today business of all kinds is humming in Belgium, commerce is up, unemployment is down and the nation's currency and financial position are sound.

The heavy manufacturing industries for which the country is noted are thriving. Most factories have orders on hand for three months' work, especially the iron and steel mills. The important copper industry, which draws its raw material from the Belgian Congo, is prospering as a result, very largely, of the strong demand for copper in connection with general rearmament.

Diamond Trade Again Active

Likewise the luxury trades are in good shape. The famous diamond cutting and polishing industry in Antwerp, which suffered severely during the depression, is now reasonably active. Lace, another Belgian speciality, is also beginning to feel the effect of returning prosperity, and exports of lace have improved considerably.

The recent price rise—the second since devaluation of the Belga two years ago—is just beginning to be seriously felt. Unlike the French increase, the rise in Belgian living costs has not been abrupt. The van Zeeland Government kept a strong hand on retail prices, which were allowed to rise only gradually.

In the first year following devaluation the increase in retail prices was less than 15 per cent, although the Belga was devalued by about 28 per cent. In the past few months a further upward movement in living costs has begun, but even with this increase the rise is not comparable to that which took place in France. Retail prices there are estimated to have risen nearly 25 per cent in less than a year, while the rise here over a period of more than two years is put at about 20 per cent.

Boom in Building

As Belgium is a country that exports much manufactured goods, low production costs are essential, and for this low labor costs and therefore low living costs are necessary. If the current rise in the price level were to continue, the balance might be upset and Belgian prosperity checked by serious labor unrest, and the resultant loss of foreign markets. It is hoped here, however, that the present decline in commodity prices will operate to stop the increase in living costs, thus permitting gradual adjustment of salaries to the higher level of prices.

One factor which has contributed largely to industrial recovery, but which is now considered disturbing, is the building boom. In Brussels and several other large cities there has been a great rush to build blocks of flats until, in the opinion of many economists, there is now danger of over-building with a consequent sharp slump in rentals and a brusque cessation of all construction activity. Efforts are being made, however, to apply the brakes gradually to this building boom before it gets entirely out of hand.

Montreal Curb Market Elects Raymond Allan

MONTREAL — Raymond Allan, partner in Greenshields & Co. has been elected chairman of the Montreal Curb Market. As vice-chairman during the past two years, Mr. Allan succeeds Lieut.-Col. J. M. McKenna, who has just been elected chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

D. S. Yuile of O'Brien & Williams, who has served as secretary-treasurer since May, 1935, has been named vice-chairman, while Paul E. Ostiguy of Garneau & Ostiguy will fill the office of secretary-treasurer. Mr. Ostiguy has been a member of the board of management for the past three years. J. R. Ballantyne of Craig, Ballantyne & Co. is the only new nominee, filling the vacancy left by Lieut.-Col. McKenna. Other members of the board of management were re-elected.

Western City Protests Municipal Interest Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Official protest against the recently-passed federal act preventing banks from paying interest to municipalities on time deposits has been made by the Portland City Council. The federal measure will become effective August 23, next. A similar law has been passed by the Oregon state legislature, and will become effective June 7.

Mayor Joseph K. Carson declared that cities were called upon to pay interest on bank loans. He indicated that he would favor legislation by federal or state law makers which would prohibit banks from charging cities more interest than the same banks are willing to pay on city funds deposited with them.

B. F. Avery & Sons' Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The interim report of B. F. Avery & Sons Company, makers of plows and other tillage machinery, for the 12 months ended April 30, 1937, shows net earnings before interest and provision for federal taxes of $437,434. This compares with $355,623 for the 12 months ended April 30, 1936, and is an increase of 23 per cent.

Gen. Motors Sales Overseas Up 18 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

During the month of April sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers overseas totaled 34,646 units, representing an increase of 18 per cent over the volume in April of last year.

In the first four months of 1937, sales of 121,303 represented an all-time high volume for that period, and an increase of 4.9 per cent over the volume in the first four months of 1936. For the 12 months through April, 1937, sales totaled 330,400 units—an increase of 8 per cent over the volume in the 12 months ended April 30, 1936.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In Week of May 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent in the week ended May 15 due largely to the continued decline in prices of farm commodities, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Wholesale prices have moved downward for six consecutive weeks and show a cumulative decrease of 1.6 per cent from the year's high point of 88.3 reached during the week ended April 3. The index now stands at 86.9 per cent of the 1926 average and is 0.8 per cent lower than the corresponding week of last month. It is, however, 11.3 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

In addition to farm products, declines were reported for foods, hides and leather products, textile products, and chemicals and drugs. Metals and metal products and building materials averaged higher and fuel and lighting materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged from the preceding week. Compared with a year ago, the indexes for each of the commodity groups were higher, the increases ranging from 1.7 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 20.0 per cent for farm products.

The wholesale price level for raw materials declined 1.4 per cent and is now 2.1 per cent below last month and 15.3 per cent above last year.

Commodity Groups	May 15, 1937	May 8, 1937	May 16, 1936	May 18, 1935
All commodities	86.9	87.3	78.1	80.0
Farm products	89.3	91.0	74.4	80.9
Foods	84.2	84.7	77.4	83.8
Hides and leather products	107.6	107.7	94.8	88.4
Textile products	78.2	78.3	69.5	68.8
Fuel and lighting materials	78.2	78.2	76.9	74.2
Metals and metal products	95.0	94.8	85.7	85.3
Building materials	96.9	96.8	85.5	84.8
Chemicals and drugs	83.9	84.4	77.3	80.8
Housefurn goods	90.8	90.8	82.8	82.0
goods	90.8	90.8	82.8	82.0
Miscellaneous	80.4	80.4	69.2	69.0
Raw materials	86.6	87.8	75.1	1*
Semimanufactured articles	87.4	87.7	74.3	1*
Finished products	87.3	87.4	80.4	1*
All commodities other than farm prods	86.3	86.4	78.9	79.7

*Not computed.

Week's New Financing Smallest for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing during the last week shrank to the smallest total this year as underwriters waited for a more favorable market for public offerings.

A compilation by Poor's Publishing Co. shows a total of $14,916,000 compared with $36,600,645 the preceding week and $34,704,650 in the comparable week last year.

About half the total was municipal, amounting to $7,885,000, compared with $30,640,000 in the 1936 week.

Fire Policy Premiums Appear More Stable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The publication, Weekly Underwriter, in an annual survey of the business of fire insurance by states, shows that the average rate of premiums paid by the public for fire insurance protection in 1936 was 71 cents per hundred dollars of insurance. This is the same rate as in 1935. There has been a continuous drop in the average rate of premiums since the turn of the century, reaching an all-time low last year, and this is the first time in 36 years that fire insurance premium rates have not been successively less than in the years preceding.

With expenses rapidly increasing, in channels outside the possibility of immediate control (taxes, increased wages, and other elements contributing), this condition has caused the insurance business not a little concern.

The total amount of fire insurance risks written in the United States in 1936 was $63,179,552,000, a trifle less than the $65,000,000,000 written in 1935. The paid losses amounted to $172,400,000 in 1936, and the burning ratio was 0.27, as compared with 0.24 in 1935, when the losses were $154,196,000.

Canada's International Securities Trade Rises

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's international trade in securities bounded upward in the three months ended March 31 over the corresponding period of 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Total trade in international securities was worth $378,822,519 compared with $217,777,078 in the first quarter of the previous year. Sales amounted to $194,762,583 and purchases were worth $184,059,936, compared with $128,236,375 and $89,541,703, respectively, in 1936.

The bulk of the trade was with the United States. Sales amounted to $140,549,449 and purchases $151,000,034, compared with $105,924,662 and $77,345,765. Great Britain was in second place, sales amounting to $44,627,400 and purchases $28,647,602, against $21,243,129 and $11,187,210.

Retail Business Up 8 to 20 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Inclement weather took its toll in retail sales during the past week, although the undercurrent of a swelling demand came closer to the surface, according to a weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Most of the retardation, says the report, was in the movement of women's and men's apparel, attractive promotional events building the fair volume recorded.

Some Sections Busy

"Interest," says the report, "widened further in graduation dresses, bridal outfits, jewelry, watches, radios, and the higher-priced floor-coverings and furniture. The call for shoes with matching handbags, luggage, gloves, and play clothes was unabated.

"House-furnishings, electrical appliances, sewing machines, and refrigerators made the best showing at many stores. Sales of new automobiles advanced to an eight-year high.

"From the few cities reporting a decline from the previous week's sales, the reasons invariably cited were rain and cold and the uncertainty of employment because of strike threats. All of the leading centers of distribution were ahead of the previous year's showing, but the reduction in the gain shortened to 8 to 20 per cent the range of the rise over the retail volume in the comparative 1936 week, taking the country as a whole.

"Consumer buying continued at an active pace in the New England States, carrying retail sales 10 to 18 per cent over last year's. The moderate recession in the East narrowed the gain to 10 to 20 per cent.

"Turning downward in some sections," continues the survey, "retail sales in the Middle West were smaller than last week, and the margin over the 1936 comparative was narrowed to 12 to 22 per cent. Storms and frosty weather retarded distribution in the Northwest, reducing the improvement from last year to 15 to 20 per cent.

"Too much rain and cold slowed the advance in the South, which lowered the rise from a year ago to 12 to 20 per cent. The total for the Southwest declined, and was only 8 to 16 per cent more than in 1936. Buying was resumed on the Pacific Coast, as more strikes were settled, sales going over last year's level by 12 to 18 per cent.

Wholesalers Less Busy

"Checked by the slower advance in retail distribution, reorders in the principal wholesale markets this week were of smaller proportions. Buying of summer merchandise, however, proceeded with undiminished vigor, with goods for June promotions predominating.

"Many retailers made commitments ahead to the extent consistent with working capital, in anticipation of rising quotations, which probably will not develop their full strength until fall. Slow shipments from manufacturers still delayed deliveries in some branches. Little variation was apparent in the total of orders for the week, as the estimated wholesale volume was unchanged at 18 to 30 per cent more than that of last year." concludes the report.

Cotton Crop Larger By Revised Figures

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The United States Agriculture Department has announced revised estimates of the 1936 cotton crop, showing production as 12,399,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 10,638,000 bales produced in 1935.

The yield of lint cotton per acre was 197.9 pounds, compared with 186.3 in 1935.

The area in cultivation July 1, last year, was 30,960,000 acres, compared with 27,888,000 on that date in 1935, and the area picked was 30,028,000 acres, compared with 27,335,000 acres in 1935.

Actual Tenant Farmer Proportion Not Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Only about one quarter of United States farmers can properly be designated as farm tenants, acccording to a survey made by the agricultural committee of the National Association of Manufacturers. The survey further indicates that if all renting acreage from close relatives were eliminated, there would only be approximately 15 per cent of those living on farms that could qualify as bona-fide tenants.

The surveying committee denied farm tenancy was a depression phenomenon and pointed out that during the 20-year period from 1880 to 1900, the number of farm tenants increased approximately 1,000,000 or 100 per cent, while in the following 35 years the tenancy population increased only about 800,000 or 40 per cent.

Boston Short-Term Notes on Market

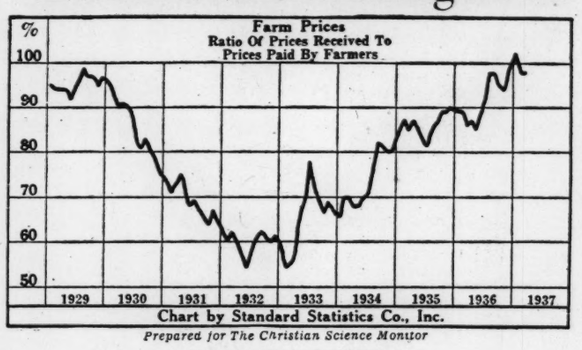
NEW YORK—Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., is offering at a price to yield 1.15 per cent, an issue of $5,000,000 City of Boston, Massachusetts, 1.28 per cent temporary loan notes, dated May 24, 1937, and due March 25, 1938. In the opinion of the bankers the notes are legal investment for savings banks in New York and Massachusetts.

The notes, in the opinion of counsel, will constitute valid general obligations of the city, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxation. Assessed valuation, 1936, is officially reported as $1,620,265,000 and net bonded debt as $131,497,114.

N. Y. Telephone Would Issue Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Company has asked the Public Service Commission for authority to issue $25,000,000 of 3¼ per cent refunding mortgage bonds in order to redeem by July 15 at 110, a like amount of 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock.

Crops, Farm Prices Indicate Increase in Purchasing Power



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Based on present crop prospects and the price outlook, the agricultural areas should enjoy a further increase in purchasing power in 1937.

Although living costs generally have been rising in recent years, the farmer's income has expanded at a much greater rate, and as his debt burden has been eased considerably, because of lower taxes, reduced interest charges, and the payment of old obligations, his real purchasing power should be much larger this year than last.

One important point that should not be overlooked, moreover, is that, regardless of crops and prices, the Administration's agricultural policies virtually assure the farmers a relative degree of prosperity for some time to come.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The collapse of stock prices in London as a result of hysteria over the new tax proposals has jolted many observers of market conditions. It has shown clearly that stocks were by no means so solidly held as had been believed. It is one of our little conceits that our markets are far less speculative than the American; the Americans gamble for capital profits, while we invest for income. That great argument won't hold water after the developments of the end of April. And it is a fair question to ask why more criticism of the condition of the market was not made before the shock came. It's true that the shock has only blown some of the cards off the roof and not destroyed the whole house, but it's disturbing to find that maybe the whole house is made of cards.

So far as I can see, the answer is that we have no specific indices to measure the size of the speculative position. There are very few clues to show how much stock is held solidly, and how much on borrowed funds. Of course your broker can tell you how the situation strikes him, just as your barber can give you his opinion of trade. But it isn't exactly factual information.

The banks don't tell us how much money they have lent for stock exchange operations. Recently the figure of 2 per cent of deposits has been mentioned as a reasonable average over a ten year period; nobody but the banks can prove the figure wrong, but few outside the banks believe that it is right. In times like the present it may be far too low.

Contango Rate an Indication

One measure of the condition of the market is the contango rate, or the price paid for borrowing money or securities to enable a position to be carried over from one account to the next. The London Stock Exchange has an Account Day usually once a fortnight; there are 24 Account Days in a year. Before the war there used to be a very large contango position, with speculative positions carried over from one account to the next. Since the war the contango position has been very much reduced, and accommodation is much more widely provided by the banks on behalf of their customers.

But Contango Day is still necessary. It comes three days before the settling day, and on it bulls decide whether they wish to pay cash for their purchases, or borrow over the next account, and bears decide whether to borrow securities or settle. In a bull market the price paid for accommodation rises; and if insufficient is forthcoming from willing lenders in the market, the borrowers have to go outside the stock exchange to the money-market. Stock exchange jargon distinguishes between "givers," who want to pay for the use of money over the next account, and "takers" who want to lend the money and take the accommodation. The price to be paid depends upon the numbers of givers and takers, who are generally bulls and bears respectively. Some indication of the market condition can therefore be obtained from a statement of whether givers or takers preponderated, and prices paid for accommodation.

Prognostications All Guessing

But it is not far wrong to say that generally we have to rely for indication of stock market conditions on the smell in the air, the direction of the wind, and the way the cat washes its face; we can't prove anything much until the collapse comes, after which we are able to say I told you so. In the majority of cases, we didn't tell you so.

Stock prices have been falling now almost without interruption since the middle of January. Prominent milestones have been the white paper on arms finance, the gold price scare, and the budget with its new profits tax. The speculative position was so large that the market was not able to withstand a long-sustained fall in prices.

Mining shares were particularly badly hit, both because they had been a particularly fertile field for speculation, and because they felt the full force of the gold price scare. There is talk of possible failures in the mining market in the near future.

Apart from these particular shocks there was anticipation of a general rise in interest rates, so that the ground was prepared for a fall in prices of gilt-edged shares and shares with a large element of interest in their price. The more speculative shares lost ground because the increase in profits was expected to slow down as costs of production rose.

Market Well Shaken Out

The Financial News index of 30 ordinary shares stood at 124.6 at the end of December, 1936, and at 110.9 at the end of April. The same index of 20 fixed interest shares was 136.6 at the end of December, 129.7 at the end of April. The Actuaries Index of 178 industrial common shares was 90.8 at the end of December, 84.5 at the end of April. The yield on the 178 shares was estimated at 3.71 per cent at the earlier date, 4.20 per cent at the later.

It seems to be anticipated that the markets are now pretty well shaken out, and there will be no further collapse. There are no strong hopes of rapid recovery, if only because the losses incurred during the past stock exchange account will take time to be absorbed.

At the height of the stock exchange slump Neville Chamberlain issued the first slice of rearmament loan; 100 millions worth of 2½ per cent bonds, at an issue price of 99½, redeemable 1944-48. This price was a full point higher than the price at which 2½ per cent Conversion Loan, 1944-49, were then quoted, and the result was that the larger part of the issue had to be taken up by the Government departments, which in due course will unload them on to the public at the best price they can get. It has become a well-established technique for the Treasury to put its price slightly above the market, absorb a considerable part of the loan in other Government departments, and subsequently sell to the public. This time the Government has been left with a larger part of the issue than usual.

Higher Commodity Prices

A further milestone on the way to higher commodity prices has been passed with the substantial increase in prices of finished steel products. The reasons given for this by the Iron and Steel Federation are the rise in prices of their raw materials which has taken place during the past year, and the further rise which is to be anticipated in the future. There has been a temporary setback in the index of wholesale prices.

The Economist index of sterling wholesale prices (Sept. 18, 1931, as 100) was 118.1 at the end of January, 1936, 134.2 at the end of January, 1937, and 144.3 at the end of last March. By the end of April the index had fallen slightly to 142. The principal falls were in cereals, meat and minerals. These are interpreted as due to the collapse of the speculative boom which was carrying prices ahead far too rapidly. It is not expected that the fall will be long continued.

An improvement in retail trade, due in part to higher prices, in part to greater turnover, is shown by the Board of Trade returns. The value of sales in March this year was 15.2 per cent higher than for March of 1936. The increase was spread over the whole country, and included the depressed areas. To some extent the improvement may be due to coronation trade; for the coronation is being used as excuse to gather juicy profits. It's supply and demand, that's what it is. How very convenient!

Fourteen New Paper Mills Built In the South During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The importance of the South in the rapidly expanding paper-manufacturing industry of the United States is reflected in the launching of 14 more plants in this section during the past year, with a capacity nearly doubling the present production.

Two of the mills will manufacture newsprint, under the process demonstrated several years ago by Dr. Charles H. Herty of Savannah, Ga., whereby white paper can be made from pine pulp, up to then used only for making kraft paper or pasteboard.

This development is due, first to the threatened world shortage and the consequent high prices of paper, second to the fact that under reforestry measures and more intelligent timber operations, the South is assured of a permanent, and increasing, supply of pine timber.

Paper Companies' 1937 Profits Seen Having Big Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That paper is now in a seller's market and profits for 1937 will be sharply higher in practically all divisions of the industry is the gist of a 53-page research report just made public by Shields & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

The pamphlet entitled "The Recovery in Paper" states that to maintain profits in 1938 and 1939 when new sources of supply in wrapping and bag paper and container board come into the market in substantial amounts, will call for a new order of co-operative management.

Hot Competition Seen

"The industry is alive to this problem," the report says, "but even with the example of the newsprint collapse so freshly in mind a dog fight for the available volume in some lines is likely within the next two years."

By the end of 1938, the report indicates, the container board industry in the South probably will feel the effects of rapid expansion, especially if new plants on second or third choice sites are rushed in for promotional purposes.

Domestic production for last year was 1,759,454 tons of sulphate pulp, bleached and unbleached, and imports were 730,369 tons. During the next two years, nearly 1,000,000 tons of new productive capacity is scheduled for operation. The principal mills under construction or recently finished are listed below:

	Daily Pulp Capacity (tons)	Date for Operation
Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co. Brunswick, Ga. (for Mead Corporation and Scott Paper Company)	150	Jan. 1938
Champion Paper & Fibre Corp., Houston, Texas	200	Apr. 1937
Chesapeake - Camp Corp., Franklin, Va.	200	1938
Crossett Paper Mills, Crossett, Ark.	150	Apr. 1937
Kieckhefer Container Co., Plymouth, N. C.	250	Aug. 1937
Kraft Corp. of America, Fernandina, Fla. (for Container Corp. of America)	135	Oct. 1937
National Container Corp., Jacksonville, Fla.	200	1938
St. Joe Paper Co., Port St. Joe, Fla. (owned by Mead Corp. and Almours Securities, Inc.)	300	Jan. 1938
Southern Kraft Corp., Georgetown, S. C. (for International Paper)	650	Oct. 1937
Southern Kraft Corp. Site to be announced	700	1938
Union Bag & Paper Corp., Savannah, Ga. (including unit completed Aug., 1936)	650	Nov. 1937
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Charleston, S. C.	300	June 1937

"This would be felt first by the high-cost Northern mills," the firm points out. "Following out the traditional pattern in the industry it would cause a period of readjustment in which mills would shift from one grade to another in pursuit of a product on which a satisfactory profit could be obtained. The alternative is a form of industrial control by which production would be allocated among the mills."

Analyzing the newsprint situation, the report states that beyond question newsprint can be and will be made from Southern pine. Commercially it will have to compete with Northern newsprint that is improving continually and with the efforts of Northern producers to avoid scrapping their investment. But although the pioneers in Southern newsprint will have to face problems aside from technical questions of production, the report holds that the industry logically will develop in that region.

Further Expansion Needed

Over a period of years still further expansion is seen as required in the American pulp and paper industry, first to replace European pulp and second, to take care of increasing per capita consumption in this country. Except for possible modest increases in sulphate pulp production in Finland, the Scandinavian countries are reported to have reached the limit of annual wood growth in their production of pulp and are withdrawing from the American market to reach the nearer European consumers.

"Business depression abroad would increase their offerings again in this country and their costs could dictate American prices," the report says. "However, the longer view is that until Russia's potential pulp capacity catches up with internal demand many years hence, the American pulp and paper industry will be able to chart its own course. The South, the Pacific coast, and eventually Alaska will be areas of growth in production."

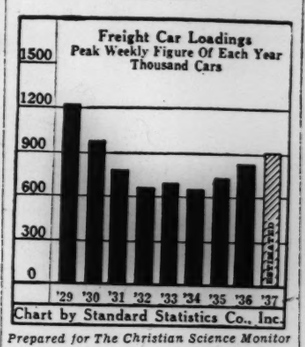
Paper production by grades in the past three years and in 1929 is compared below:

Estimated United States Production
(thousands of tons)

	1929	1934	1935	1936	1936 % of Cap
Paper board	4,451	4,073	4,723	5,370	87
Wrapping pap	1,606	1,356	1,606	1,784	81
Book paper	1,498	1,055	1,226	1,407	76
Newsprint	1,409	990	948	957	77
Writing paper	608	418	481	568	78
Tissue paper	388	397	473	548	91
Building pap	659	328	463	540	73
Cover paper	28	17	21	24	49
All other pap	494	552	565	645	74
	11,140	9,187	10,505	11,843	82

For the first 13 weeks of 1937 production was at 89.8 per cent of capacity against 76.8 per cent in the same period of 1936, according to reports to the American Paper & Pulp Association.

Carloadings Outlook Rest of 1937 Good



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Railroad prospects have been brightened considerably by recent traffic trends and the outlook for the balance of the year. After a sharp temporary drop early in April when the movement of coal was depressed, carloadings turned sharply upward to reach a new high for the year late in the month.

In another month or so the movement of crops will begin to be a traffic factor, and present indications are that agricultural products, and the movement of manufactured goods into the farm areas, will substantially exceed last year's levels. On this basis, carloadings should rise seasonally into the fall, despite the prospect of a moderately greater than seasonal recession in business activity this summer.

It is estimated that the autumn peak in loadings will be above 900,000 cars, against a peak of 826,000 cars in the third week of October, 1936.

Mortgage Money Is Expected to Remain Cheap and Plentiful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Regardless of the general money trend mortgage interest rates are likely to continue low with the average rate for the country as a whole for the remainder of the year approximating 5.19 per cent, according to a survey by the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, made from data supplied by its members in 41 states and announced today by George H. Patterson, secretary.

Average mortgage interest rate for the eastern states will be 5 per cent, for the southern states 5.33 per cent, for the far western and mountain states 5.35 per cent and for the middle western states 5.11 per cent. A country-wide average of 5.19 per cent, according to the association's data.

That very little change either up or down can be expected in this rate of slightly more than 5 per cent is seen from the fact that 90 per cent of the membership replying stated that they do not believe a lower rate can be expected, while 83 per cent expressed the opinion that they do not look for higher rates, according to Mr. Patterson. Of the 17 per cent who foresee higher rates, none expect a rise of more than one-half of one per cent, he said.

Results of the Mortgage Bankers' Association survey indicate that mortgage money will continue cheap and in plentiful supply, thus providing one of the most important reasons for a continuation of the increase in building, particularly in residential construction.

Simmons Company Offers Debentures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An underwriting group headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., is offering $9,386,500 Simmons Company 4 per cent debentures due 1952, representing the unsubscribed portion of an issue of $10,000,000 offered to stockholders. Other members of the group are Lee Higginson Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons Inc., and G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. The debentures, which are convertible from June 1, 1937, through March 31, 1942, unless previously redeemed, are priced at 100 and accrued interest.

The debentures are convertible into common stock at $60 a share from June 1, 1937, through March 31, 1938; at $62½ a share thereafter through March 31, 1939; at $66⅔ a share thereafter through March 31, 1941; and at $71 3-7 a share thereafter through March 31, 1942.

Pan American Airways To Halve Stock's Par

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—A two-for-one splitup of capital stock of Pan American Airways Corp. was approved by stockholders at the annual meeting.

Authorized shares will be increased from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 by reduction in par value to $5 from $10.

Freight Car Weight Reduction Called Financial Panacea for Railroads

NEW YORK (AP)—Weight reduction is prescribed as one way to aid financially struggling railroads.

Albert F. Stuebing, a mechanical engineer of the United States Steel Corporation, told the New York Railroad Club here that rail carriers in the United States could save $154,000,000 this year if it were possible to eliminate one-fourth of the weight of freight cars. He quoted figures compiled by Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Lines, showing savings possible from lighter cars.

Stronger steels are the answer to the problem of cutting deadweight to cut costs, Stuebing contended, pointing out that research had been undertaken some years ago to find high-tensile steel and had resulted in products designed to make fewer pounds of superior metal do the same work as the heavier materials.

"Since their introduction in 1934," Mr. Stuebing said, "high tensile steels have made phenomenal headway in railroad transportation."

He mentioned the use of one product in more than 10,000 freight cars which cut the weight of some by 20 per cent and increased revenue without a gain in operating costs.

He also pointed to use of weight-saving steels in the growing fleets of streamlined trains now streaking across leading travel routes.

Business Told It: Must Clean House To Combat Co-ops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That private enterprise must put its own house in order rather than appeal to the Government in meeting the threat of consumer co-operatives was the tenor of a speech made by Dr. J. L. Palmer, professor of marketing, School of Business, University of Chicago, addressing the weekly meeting of the Advertising and Marketing Forum of the Advertising Club of New York.

"If industry is incapable of the statesmanship required to do this," Dr. Palmer said, "if it persists in price-fixing with and without the aid of legislation; if it attempts to block improvements in distributive methods; if it obtains and abuses resale price maintenance; if it resists better legislation, pure food and otherwise, than we now have for the protection of the consumer; if it fails to carry further its effort to confine advertising to sound, honest, economic uses; then it may expect recourse by the consumer to such measures as are available to him, and quite possibly the active support of these measures by the Government."

Dr. Palmer made the prediction that, "subject to change without notice," consumer co-operation will make some progress in this country in the next decade or so, but that the rate of progress will be slow.

There are some 27,000 societies with 20,000,000 consumer members in 44 countries, excluding Russia, at the present time, Dr. Palmer continued. The movement has penetrated deeply in the British Isles, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Finland, between 30 and 60 per cent of the population of each of these countries being included in the membership. But not 15 per cent of the total retail trade of any country in western Europe is in the hands of co-operatives, he added.

"It is doubtful whether true consumer co-operatives in the United States do an annual business of more than $150,000,000, or about one-half of 1 per cent of the total retail trade," Dr. Palmer estimated. "In 1933, 669 societies out of an estimated 1800 in the country reported sales of $40,419,000. More than half of this business was done by gasoline and oil societies."

Dr. Palmer emphasized the stimulus which may be given consumer co-operation if the business community "persists in the frequent misuse of advertising."

U. P. Road to Build $14,000,000 New Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Pacific Railroad Company announces details of a freight car building program involving $14,000,000.

At its Omaha, Neb., and Portland, Ore., shops the company will build 2088 box cars and at the Grand Island, Neb., shops 700 automobile cars will be constructed.

American Car & Foundry Co. will build for the road 1000 ballast and coal cars, and 200 tank cars will be turned out by the General American Transportation Corp.

All of the cars are scheduled for completion as rapidly as possible during 1937, the company says, in order to take care of expanding transcontinental freight traffic.

Week's Auto Output Has Slight Decline

DETROIT, (AP)—Ward's, Automotive Reports, Inc., estimated that the current week's output of automobiles and trucks would total 136,438 units, compared with 139,507 last week. For the week ending May 23, 1936, it estimated output at 110,845.

Cram's Reports, Inc., placed this week's production at 137,490 cars and trucks, compared with its revised figure of 140,396 last week, and 109,821 for the week ending May 23, a year ago.

General Motors production was placed at 54,200 compared with 54,604 last week; Ford at 35,835 compared with 35,900 and Chrysler at 29,550 against 31,250.

Cuba Sugar Exports Expand

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuba exports of sugar from January 1 to May 15, 1937, totaled 1,142,391 tons, compared with 1,052,250 tons in the similar period last year, Lamborn & Co. sugar brokers here report.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 5
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 21

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Bonds and Corporate Liens Uneven—Curb Is Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bankers Urge Cut In U. S. Spending To Ease Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A reduction in Federal expenditures to cut the nation's tax burden and complete segregation of savings deposits and commercial deposits of banks, plus stronger protective measures against the "army of crooks" who concentrate on financial institutions, were urged by speakers at the thirty-fourth annual convention of the New Jersey Bankers Association here.

Orval W. Adams, first vice-president of the American Bankers Association, said evidence that the House of Representatives appreciates its responsibilities as the initiating body in Federal spending and "is now looking for opportunities to reduce the burdens of government is one of the most refreshing signs of the times." Mr. Adams, who is in line for the presidency of that organization at its convention next fall and is executive vice-president of the Utah State National Bank, Salt Lake City, discussed the relationships between a reduction in Federal activities, government expenditures, borrowing and economies, balancing of the budget and the restoration of local self-government in the States.

"As we analyze the movements of the day," Mr. Adams said, "it is for us to build and not to destroy. We are not here to disparage men upon whose shoulders we have placed great and grave responsibilities. We are here to pledge our support in the advancement of every constructive activity designed to maintain this nation in its proud position as the greatest exponent of human liberty."

"Now that it is universally recognized and officially proclaimed that recovery is here," he continued, "corrections must no longer be deferred, for further procrastination may easily mean the collapse of the whole structure of government credit. The public realizes this. That is why the clamor is so intense for action now. That is why we witness the unmistakable evidences on the part of government to stabilize our currency while it is still possible.

Mr. Adams declared that the very fact that men in strategic and influential public places were joining in the chorus for an intelligent and vigorous restraint on public spending could mean but one thing—"The cry of the American people is being heard and their hopes are about to be realized."

Business Personals

J. C. Trees has been elected president of Big Lake Oil Co., a subsidiary of Plymouth Oil Co., succeeding the late J. C. Farquhar.

W. Tudor Gardiner, former Governor of Maine, and M. H. Kuryla, vice-president and general manager of operations in Mexico, have been elected directors of United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. to fill vacancies in the board. Retiring directors have been re-elected.

W. P. Brown, vice-president and general manager of Briggs Manufacturing Co., was elected president and general manager, succeeding Walter O. Briggs, who will continue as chairman. W. Dean Robinson has been elected vice-president and assistant general manager. The company makes automobile bodies and parts and has headquarters at Detroit.

William E. Scorah of G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., has been elected to active membership in the New York Security Dealers Association.

Wilson Stapley Wonham is with Laird, Bissell & Meeds.

B. H. Wettlaufer will become freight claim agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, with offices at Scranton, Penna., on June 1, it is announced. Henry W. Ruger and Walter J. Silick will become assistant freight claim agents on that date. Mr. Wettlaufer entered Lackawanna service in 1906.

The election of William Chase Hull as vice-president in charge of traffic of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company and the Pere Marquette Railway to succeed F. M. Whitaker, who retired after 54 years of service, is announced here today. Mr. Hull will have his offices in Richmond, Va., and in Cleveland.

Paul F. White, mining engineer, of Allentown, Penna., has joined the field staff of Anthracite Industries, Inc.

James Talcott, Inc., has been appointed factor for Bengold Fabrics, Inc., distributors of tie silks.

Schlater, Noyes & Gardner, Inc., has opened a department to specialize in New York State municipal bonds. F. Lawson Bennett, I. K. Fabricand and Alfred G. Wilson are with the concern.

The firm of Harwood Gilder & Co., Inc., has been formed to conduct a general investment business at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Russell H. Saunders has been appointed representative of A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., in Pittsburgh, with offices at 646 Union Trust Building.

Allen & Co. has moved to 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
Wheat					Net
May	1.29¼	1.29⅝	1.27¼	1.28¼	—Unch
July	1.20¾	1.21⅞	1.20¼	1.21½	+.00⅞
Sept.	1.19½	1.20½	1.19⅛	1.20⅛	+.01⅛
Corn					
May	1.34¼	1.35⅜	1.34	1.35¼	+.01¼
July	1.19¾	1.22⅛	1.19⅜	1.22⅛	+.02⅛
Sept.	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.11	+.01½
Oats					
May	.51½	.51¾	.51⅛	.51¾	+.00⅜
July	.44⅜b	.44b	.44b	.44b	.....
Rye					
May	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.17¼	+.00¼
July	1.07⅜b	1.10⅜b	1.07⅛b	1.07⅛b	
Sept.	.93⅜	.93⅜	.93	.93⅜	+.00⅜

b—Bid.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 4¼s 47-52	115.11	115.11	115.11
1 3⅜s 41-42 Mch	106.11	106.11	106.11
3 3⅛s 46-49	104.11	104.11	104.11
1 3s 46-48	103.26	103.26	103.26
10 3s 51-55	102.18	102.18	102.18
23 2⅞s 55-60	100.18	100.17	100.17
1 2¾s 45-47	102.7	102.7	102.7
50 2¾s 51-54	99.22	99.22	99.22
5 2¾s 56-59	99.17	99.17	99.17
116 2½s 49-53	97.10	97.18	97.18

Home Owners Loan

1 3s A52	101.22	101.22	101.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	1 50
6 Alleghany 5s '44	100	99¾	100
27 Alleghany 5s '49	92¾	91½	91½
21 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63⅞	62⅞	63⅜
1 Am&For P 5s 2030	77½	77⅛	77½
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105½21	05½	105½
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅞	113	113⅞
54 Am T&T 3¾s '66	98¼	98	98¼
5 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	105	105	105
7 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98½	98½	98½
1 AmTFdr cv '50	147	147	147
15 Am WW&E 6s '75	104	103½	103½
2 AnacondCop 4½s '50	106	105½	106
3 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97½	97¾
6 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅞	97¾	97¾
1 AT&SFe cv 4½s '48	108⅞	108½	108½
6 AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105	105	105
23 ACLine 1st 4s '52	102⅝	102½	102½
2 ACL cl 4s '52	94	94	94
1 AC Line 4½s '64	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 AC Line 5s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	51¾	51¾	51¾
12 B&O rfg 6s '95	98½	98	98
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	86½	86½	86½
3 B&O 5s '96F	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 B&O 5s 2000D	85	85	85
2 B&O cv 4½s '60	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
1 B&O 4s '48	106½	106½	106½
27 B&OSprEA&WV 4½	103½	103¾	103¾
1 B&O 5s SW'50	104⅛	104⅛	10
5 B&O 4s TC '59	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Beli TPa 5s '48 B	118½	118½	118½
1 Beli TPa 5s '60 C	123¾	123¾	123¾
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103½	103½	103½
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	85	85	85
11 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	93	92½	92½
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	113	113
2 CanNat Ry 4½s '57	113	113	113
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Can Nor 4½s '46	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
36 Can Pac 4s perp	93½	93½	93½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	29	29	29
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Cen Il E&G 5s '51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
19 Ches Corp 5s '44	115⅜	115	115⅜
3 C&O 3½s '96 D	97⅛	96¾	06¾
11 C&O 4½s '92	120	119	120
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	97	97	97
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	55	55	55
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Chi G L & Ck 5s '37	1103⅛	1003⅛	1003⅛
21 Chic Gt West 4s '59	45	44¾	45
9 Chi R & I 5s '66	17	17	17
15 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
39 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	30¾	30¼	30¾
33 CMSP&Paj 5s 2000	97	93¼	97
2 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	37½	37½	37½
6 CRI&P 4½s '60	12½	12½	12½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104	103⅞	104
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 CinU Trm 5s '57 C	107½	107½	107½
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 CCC¾SL 4s'91 CWM	95	94⅞	95
5 Clec Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	108	108
2 Clev Un Trm 5s '73	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Clev Un Tr 4½s '77C	101½	101⅜	101½
2 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	102½	102½	102½
6 Columbia G 5s '52	100¼	100	100
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	102	102	102
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
5 Con Edis 3⅜s '46	105⅛	105	105
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅜	102½	102½
9 Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅛	101	101
6 Consum Pw 3½s '70	102	102	102
2 Cuba N Ry 5½s '42	49½	49½	49½
1 Del & H rfg 4s '43	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Del P & L 4¼s '69	102	102	102
5 D & R G 4½s '36	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 D & R G 4s '36	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 D & R G West 5s '78	23½	23½	23½
6 Det Ed 4½s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Auto Lite 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	80	79⅜	79⅜
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	79⅜	79	79⅜
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	83	82&	83
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	112	112	112
61 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	141½	140	141¼
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Gt Nor 3⅜s	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Hous B&T cv 5s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	75¼	75	75
8 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	29⅞	29½	29⅞
11 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	74½	73⅞	74½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Inter RT rfg 5s '66	73⅞	73⅜	73⅞
11 Interlake Iron 4s '47	98	97⅜	98
6 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74	74	74
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75½	79¼	79¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
19 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84	83¾	82
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	67½	66⅜	67½
20 Int T&T 5s '55	72½	72½	72½
5 James F&C 4s '49	95¼	95	95¼
25 KC South 3s '50	87	86⅞	87
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102	102	102
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	51¼	51¼	51¼
11 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	59¾	59¾
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	101½	101½	101½
15 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	33⅛	33	33
1 Leh N Exg 4s '65 A	103	103	103
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	57½	57½	57½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝
5 Leh Val H Tm 5s '54	101½	101½	101½
1 Loew's 3½s '46	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
2 Lorillard Co 5s '51	118	118	118
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
3 Louis & N 4s '40	106¾	106½	106¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
10 Maine Cen 4s '45	103½	103½	103½
1 Manat Sug 7½s '42	58	58	58
1 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	57½	57½	57½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
4 McKes & Rob2½s '50	104	104	104
1 Met Ed 4½s '63	106½	106½	106½
2 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	71½	71½	71½
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	42½	42½	42½
13 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	42	41¾	42
1 Mo Pac cn 4s '75	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
4 Mo Pac 5s '80H	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	42	42	42
2 MonWPa Pub 5 3/8s '65	103	103	103
2 Mor&Essex3½2000	91	91	91
14 Nassau El 4s '51	50¾	50	50
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¾	103½	103½
5 NtRyMex 4½s '57 asd	4	4	4
31 NtRRMex4½s'26tsd	6½	6½	6½
1 NJ Pow&Lt 4½s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 NO Pub Sv 5s '52A	97¾	97¼	97¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	96½	96¼	96½
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56c	53	53	53
1 NYC cv 6s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NYC cv 5½s 2013	97½	97½	97½
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89	89	89
2 NYC cn 4s '98	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
68 NYC 3¾s '52	100⅜	100¼	100¼
3 NYC 3½s '46	102	102	102
26 NYC&HR 4½s2013	89⅛	89	89
12 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96⅛	96¼	96¼
1 NYC Mi Cen 3¼s '98	89½	89½	89½
2 NYC&StL 5¼s '74A	99	99	99
5 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	87⅞	87¼	87¼
11 NY Chi&StL 4s '46	104	104	104
3 NY Edis 3½s '65	99¾	99½	99¾
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	45½	45	45½
7 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	23½	23½	23½
5 NY Steam 5s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Niag Falls P 2½s'66	103	102½	103
14 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104⅛	104	104
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	102½	102½	102½
7 Nor Pac 6s 20477	111	111	111
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	103	103	103
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98⅛	98	98
18 Nor Pac 4s '97	104⅞	104⅝	104¾
9 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¼	105	105¼
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '42	103¾	1103¾	1103¾
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100	100	100
22 Penn P&L 4½s '81	101	1003¾	1003¾
5 Penn Co 4s '63	102¼	1021⅜	1021⅜
5 Penn gen 4½s '65	107	1007¾	1007¾
8 Penn PR 4½s '81	106⅜	1061⅝	1061⅝
1 Penn PR 4½s 104 F	106⅛	1061⅛	1061⅛
17 Penn PR 4½s deb '70	102¼	102	1021⅛
1 Penn PR 3¾s '70	101¼	101¼	101¼
61 Penn PR 3½s '52	1007⅛	100⅛	1007⅛
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	1013¾	1013¾	1013¾
5 Phila Co 5s '67	1003¾	1001¾	1003¾
2 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	103¾	103¼	103½
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	203⅜	201⅜	201⅜
10 Phillips Pet 4s '37	2953⅜	2931⅜	2953⅜
7 PCC & St. L 5s '70 A	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 PCC & St. L 4½s '40 A	108	108	108
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s '50B	91	91	91
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	50½	50½	50½
19 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	28	28	28
7 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	94	94	94
26 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	113¾	113	113¾
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	98	98	98
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Reming Stl 4½s '61	97	97	97
3 Reming Stl 4½s '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Reming Stl 4½s '50	161	161	161
1 Sequenge P&T 4½s '66	1005⅜	1005⅜	1005⅜
2 StJosephLtP 5s '37	97	97	97
2 St L S F 4½s '70	99½	99½	99½
1 St L S F 4½s '50 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 St L S W 5s '50 A ct	98	98	98
2 St P Un Dep 5s '42	101½	101½	101½
1 San Diego Con 6s '65	1003¼	1003¼	1003¼
5 Seab A L gen 4s '45	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Seag Al 4½s 49 '50	15	15	15
2 Seag Al&M 4½s '56A ct	33½	33½	33½
1 Shell Un 2½s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Silesian Am 7s '41	71½	71½	71½
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98½	98½	98½
3 Soc Vac Oil 2½s '50	105	105	105
13 Sou Bell T&T 4½s '68	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Sou Pac 4½s '81	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105	1047⅜	1047⅜
4 So Pac 3¾s '46	99¾	99⅝	99¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today: 2,247,000; previous day, 8,231,000; week ago, 4,038,000; year ago, 4,518,000; two years ago, 4,132,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,483,533,000; year ago, 1,519,599,000; two years ago 1,383,000,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net chg	—.8	—.4	—.4	—.6
Saturday	92.7	45.5	42.5	68.2
Previous day	91.9	45.1	42.1	67.6
Month ago	93.0	45.5	44.8	69.0
Year ago	81.5	33.7	46.0	60.7
1937 high	101.6	49.5	54.0	75.3
1937 low	88.5	37.8	40.9	65.4
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7

Movement in Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indl	10 Util	10 For'n
Net chg	—.1	—.1	—.1	+.3
Saturday	93.1	102.9	98.0	72.1
Previous day	93.2	103.0	97.9	71.8
Month ago	93.3	102.9	99.7	71.7
Year ago	91.6	102.5	101.2	68.7
1937 high	99.0	104.4	102.0	74.7
1937 low	92.9	102.4	97.8	70.5
1936 high	98.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10-Low Yield Bonds

Sat. 110.6	Prev. day 110.5
Month ago 109.2	Year ago 111.8
1937 high 113.7	1937 low 108.4
1936 high 113.5	1936 low 110.2
1928 high 104.4	1932 low 86.8

Boston Stocks

May 22, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
3.75	Bos & Albany	134	133	133	132¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	64½	64	64	64½
..	Bos & Me	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
..	Bos & Me A pf	14½	14½	14½	..
..	Copper Range	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
..	East Gas & Fuel 6	6	6	6	6¼
..	E Mass SR pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
..	E Mass SR pf B	11½	11½	11½	..
8.00	Edison Elec	130¼	130	130¾	130⅛
2.50a	Fin Nat Stores	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅝
..	Maine Cent	23	23	23	23¼
..	Narr Rac A	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
8.00	N E Tel & Tel	120	120	120	120
4.50c	New River pf	81	81	81	..
..	North Butte	1½	1½	1½	1½
3.50a	Old Colony	23	23	23	23
..	Pac Mills	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32⅛
.40	Shawmut Asso	13½	13½	13½	..
4.00b	Torrington	40¾	40¾	40¾	40
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	88½	88½	88½	89
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	39	39	39	..

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1936 on account of accumulations.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	12.79	12.88	12.79	12.86	+.11
October	12.71	12.80	12.70	12.78	+.13
December	12.70	12.79	12.68	12.76	+.04
January	12.74	12.80	12.74	12.78	+.11
March	12.79	12.87	12.78	12.82	+.11

Spots 13.34 +9 points.

Nat. Oil Products' New Plant

NEW YORK (AP) — National Oil Products Co. announces the opening of its new $1,000,000 plant at Cedartown, Ga., which will make products used in paper-milling, textile, leather and other southern industries. National Oil Products has headquarters at Harrison, N. J.

Wool Futures

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to five points higher.

	High	Low	Last
Oct.	108.0	108.0	107.5b
Dec.	107.9	107.9	107.9

b-Bid.

Rubber Futures

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Crude rubber futures closed very quiet, 2 to 7 points lower. Sales No. 1 standard, 16 contracts.

	High	Low	Last
Sept.	21.30	21.25	21.28
Dec.	21.35	21.38	21.38
Mch.	21.47	21.47	21.45N

Smoked ribbed spot 21.06N.

N—Nominal.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	16.15	16.35	16.14	16.35	—.34
December	16.45	16.60	16.45	16.60	+.25

Equity Financing Begins to Replace Offerings of Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The number of security offerings to the public being prepared for federal registration looking to future issues is practically at its peak of activity, although there has been some letup in the number and volume of offerings in recent weeks, according to A. O. Corbin, president of the underwriting counsel organization of A. O. Corbin & Co.

"This would indicate," Mr. Corbin said, "that underwriting organizations anticipate a satisfactory amount of activity in public distribution of securities extending into the summer and the retail dealers will have an ample variety of offerings to draw upon."

Bonds in Second Place

Mr. Corbin called attention to a significant change in the trend of new financing being uncovered this year by the registration reports of the Securities and Exchange Commission. "Not only have bonds receded into second place, surrendering the lead to equity securities, but a survey of registrations in the first quarter of 1937 suggests that owners of closely held corporations are encouraging public ownership by selling a part of their shares," he said.

"In the March quarter no less than $51,755,000 of common stocks were sold, or prepared for sale, by their owners, in transactions which provided no new capital for the issuing companies. This was part of a movement in equity financing for one purpose or another which caused the registration of bonds to recede to 44.4 per cent of the quarterly total of all registrations, compared with 65.8 per cent a year before and 71.3 per cent two years before.

Industrial Offerings

"Analysis of new security offerings reveals that small industries have become more prominent in 1937 financing, comprising companies with assets within the range of $500,000 to $2,000,000 and annual earnings between $100,000 and $500,000. Among them have been not a few which were long owned by families or closely knit groups of stockholders. They have included companies which were practically unknown to investors at large, although their records were well and favorably known in the markets which they served. Through such stock offerings it has been impressed upon the public that certain industrial fields consist almost entirely of small units."

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—While now and then dark clouds may appear on the horizon, such as is the case at present—and they are largely of a political nature—the country is not going to fold up and go out of business, and this probably is the main reason why common stocks are so tenaciously held. Now and then, as in the last month or so, selling movements will doubtless make their appearance, but in what better avenue can the ordinary investor place his funds than in common equities.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—It is evident that there is still plenty of purchasing power which can come into play quickly if a fair amount of enthusiasm toward securities can be engendered. Barring temporary setbacks which may come about from technical situations which may arise from time to time, it looks as though the near-by market may present a more cheerful appearance.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—In so far as a general market policy is concerned, we would prefer to adhere to a program of accumulating stocks during periods of irregularity and hesitation, on the theory that the general level of prices will be substantially higher three to four months from now. We believe that purely trading commitments can be made to better advantage when the uptrend is resumed on a broader and more active scale.

Simonds Saw Stock Registration Is Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the filing of a registration statement covering a maximum of 150,000 shares of Simonds Saw & Steel Co. no-par common stock, the investing public is likely to have an opportunity to participate in a fundamental industry, whose shares have been held closely. The company, which manufactures a large variety of saws, knives, files and sheet and bar steel products, has its headquarters in Fitchburg, Mass. Other plants are located in Chicago, Lockport, N. Y., and Montreal, Que. A subsidiary, the Abrasive Co., is located in Philadelphia.

The company reports total assets at the close of 1936, taking plants at net value after deduction of reserves of $9,900,837. Total current assets of $5,864,507 compare with current liabilities of $723,591. Cash and marketable securities included in current assets total $1,510,948. The company has no funded debt or preferred stock.

Following the recently announced 10-for-1 splitup of its single class of stock, there will be outstanding 500,000 shares of this issue, of which 15,850 shares are held in the company's treasury. In addition to this treasury stock, which will constitute the only new financing by the company itself, the prospective offering will include shares to be offered for sale by present stockholders.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	435	371
Declines	86	235
Unchanged	135	185
Total issues	656	791

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Air Devices	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Ala Gt Sou (5e)	77½	77¼	77½
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	61	60	61
50	Alum Co Am	148	148	148
100	Alum Co pf (6)	118	118	118
250	Alum Ltd	115	113	115
200	Am Airlines	22	21⅞	22
200	Am Box Board (.70g)	21	21	21
1900	Am Centrifugal	4	3⅞	4
900	Am CitP&LB	4	3¾	4
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	32	31¾	31

Anthracite Producers Advised To Improve Service to Buyers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 22—An anthracite market which has steadily decreased over the past 15 years, from a production level of 71,000,000 tons annually to 47,000,000 tons, occupied the attention of several thousand delegates attending closing sessions of the American Mining Congress here yesterday.

Bruce Payne, president of the Payne Coal Company, placed the blame on failure of anthracite producers to carry on research necessary to place coal in the same category with competitive fuels so far as convenience to homeowners is concerned.

The real damage to anthracite markets started with the strike in September, 1925, Mr. Payne told the congress, adding that during the winter that ensued, householders in the anthracite consuming territory suffered in every respect, many switching to other fuels.

"During this period of vanishing markets, it would seem that our sales efforts have been along the line of holding the market of earlier years—the market for domestic sizes of anthracite, burned in the hand-fired furnace.

"We have ignored," he said, "the fact that our problem lies not in the percentage of domestic sizes that we can produce, but in interpreting the desire of home-owners for a comfortably heated home at minimum expense and effort. The final arbiter is the man who pays the bills, and we must cut our cloth, adapt our product, to meet his ideas.

"We have an enormous reserve of heat in the hills of Pennsylvania and the facilities to bring it to the point of consumption in the family basement, but we have been inarticulate in presenting our story. We cannot expect the retail dealer in distant communities to build our market for us."

Ralph A. Sherman, Columbus Ohio fuel engineer, agreed in substance with the remarks of Mr. Payne, commenting further that in order to meet the "convenience" demand of householders, the coal industry must have a stoker that gives truly automatic heat.

"The present picture is bright," he said, "but if there is anyone who is content to say that the ultimate in automatic fueling has been reached, and that no further research is needed, let him look at the advances made in the automobile field and remember that even so wise a man as Andrew Carnegie said of an automobile purchased in 1906 'There may be improvements to come, but it is difficult to see much room for them.'

Chemical Society Honors Dr. McCoy With Gibbs Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 22—Dr. Herbert Newby McCoy, internationally recognized pioneer in radioactivity achievements, was presented last night with the Willard Gibbs gold medal of the American Chemical Society, one of the highest distinctions in chemistry.

The ceremony took place following a banquet at which Dr. Paul Van Cleef, chairman of the Chicago section of the society, presided. The presentation speech was made by Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of search and president of the society.

Dr. McCoy, in his address of acceptance, discussed his work on the separation of europium from other rare earths and disclosed new research information regarding the compounds of this element. His complete technical paper will be read at the Kent Chemical Laboratory of the University of Chicago today.

The medalist was for 16 years a member of the faculty at the University of Chicago, and is now vice-president and director of research at the Lindsay Light & Chemical Company. He was cited as "pioneer in a greater number of fundamental discoveries than any but three or four living American chemists," Madame Marie Curie, according to the medal jury, considered Dr. McCoy the outstanding American in the radioactivity field.

Independently of, and simultaneously with, Robert J. Strutt, now Baron Rayleigh of England and the late Prof. Bertram B. Boltwood of Yale University, Dr. McCoy first established experimentally that radium is produced by the spontaneous transmutation of uranium. His work on uranium and uranium ore, followed by studies with Dr. William H. Ross, now of the U. S. Bureau of Soils, on thorium and radio thorium, established the fact that elements different in identity exist but have identical chemical properties. Such elements were later called "isotopes" by Prof. Frederick Soddy of Oxford, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry for 1921.

Personnel Reform Urged on Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—A statewide survey of the administration of the civil service of municipal governments is urged upon Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Legislature by the Civil Service Reform Association in a report submitted at the annual meeting of the association here May 20. It holds that such a survey is needed to effect a thorough reorganization of the personnel system of the State and its civil divisions and the establishment of personnel control "along modern lines."

A more encouraging situation exists in New York City in so far as civil service is concerned, the report says, adding that this record has been made possible by the active executive support of the merit system given by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

The report praises Col. William Gorham Rice, retiring president of the State Civil Service Commission, for his "many years of devoted service," during which he "set a high standard of public performance which carried out the precept of his former chief, Grover Cleveland, that 'public service is a public trust.'"

Referring to the naming of Miss Grace A. Reavy as successor to Colonel Rice, it charges Governor Lehman with "weakness" in "yielding to political pressure" in connection with this appointment. It accepts Miss Reavy, however, with the hope that she "may appreciate both the opportunity and the challenge presented to the commission to place New York in the front rank of the states in administering its personnel problems."

Governor Lehman answered this today by declaring the charge that he had yielded to political pressure in naming Miss Reavy to the commission was "untrue and completely inaccurate."

Consular Shift Announced

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The State Department announced today the following foreign service change:

Thomas D. Davis, McAlester, Okla., consul at Valencia, Spain, is assigned as consul at St. John, N. B.

Vast Steel Plant At Pittsburgh To Cost $45,000,000

PITTSBURGH, May 22 (AP)—William A. Irvin, president of the United States Steel Corporation, dug into bleak Camden Hill with a shiny, stainless steel spade today and launched work on the vast $45,000,000 works the Carnegie-Steel Corporation named in his honor.

On the 600-acre tract along the Monongahela River a few miles from Pittsburgh will rise strip, sheet and tin plate plants capable of producing 600,000 tons of finished steel annually.

To an audience consisting of his wife; B. F. Fairless, president of the Carnegie Illinois Corporation; the industry's leaders, and residents of near-by towns, Mr. Irvin said:

"It is appropriate that in the Monongahela Valley where our organization has worked out so many of its most notable developments the scene should be laid for the turning of the first earth in preparation for new construction."

Recalling that Andrew Carnegie started his great organization with a $9000 furnace, he said:

"Within a short time you will see erected on these premises the latest version of a steel plant of its kind, multiplying Andrew Carnegie's original investment by 7000 times and incorporating improvements of which he never even dreamed.

"At capacity," he said, "Irvin works will provide employment for approximately 4000 men. This will mean an annual production of 600,000 tons of finished steel. It will mean a tremendous pay roll and a tremendous expenditure which will provide benefits for the people whose future, like ours, is bound closely to the Monongahela Valley.

". . . Permit me to express in deep sincerity the hope that the happy relations among the men, the management and the job which has been ours for so many years in this valley may continue long into the future."

Mr. Fairless said the group of buildings housing the plant would be 4200 feet in length and 1250 feet in width. The chief units will be an 80-inch continuous hot strip mill, an 84-inch three-strand tandem cold reduced sheet mill, a 42-inch five-strand tandem cold reduced tin mill and supplemental annealing furnaces, pickling and tinning departments.

General Classified

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON
Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 3 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust. 24-A Clearway Street

REAL ESTATE

Insurance - Rentals
RALPH R. RACE, Realtor
Property Management
215A W. Broadway, Glendale, Calif. KEN. 6116

REAL ESTATE Investments, Exchanges, Liquidations, Management, Inquiries and Listings invited. Wm. B. Holt, 724 S. Spring, Los Angeles, VA 5371.

Residence, 20 Rooms, Scarboro Beach, Maine —47½ Acres, Ocean Frontage, Garage, Garden, Farmhouse, Barn, Silo, Registered Jerseys, Woods, Cultivated Farm Lands, Outbuildings. Marion Jordan, Scarboro, Me.

SMALL mountain ranch in Northern Arizona; large unexcavated Indian ruins; ideal for summer class in archaeology; good location for guest ranch; price $4500. For further information write
J. V. HILL, Aripine, Ariz.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLORIDA—For rent, lovely, clean, attractive rooms, pleasant surroundings, harmonious atmosphere; moderate prices; kitchen privileges. 966 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1301.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW 7-PASSENGER CARS with uniform chauffeur guides to all places of interest; reasonable rates by hour, day or week. Tel. Asp. 1500, Brookline, Mass. Alden Park Cab Co.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AVAILABLE by month or season—on island of Grand Manan, N. B.—Attractive summer home: seven rooms, bath, electricity, two fireplaces, unsurpassed view. ESTHER BRICKETT (Miss), Sharon Road, Atlantic, Mass.

COTTAGE at Peaks Island, Maine; quiet, restful, views unsurpassed; directly on water, sandy beach; eight rooms, glassed-in porch, four bedrooms and two sleeping porches on second floor; fireplace, bath, electricity; furnished except linen and silver; $250 season; Christian Scientists preferred. DR. ANNA L. HICKS, 437 Cumberland Avenue, Portland, Maine.

FOR RENT in Scituate, 3 summer cottages, 2 on ocean front, all conveniences, electric lights, gas ranges, fireplaces, screened porches, garages; $300-$450-$600. Write G. W. A., 26 Laurel Ave., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Tel. Wel. 1176-M, or call week-ends at Adams White House, Jericho Rd., Scituate, Mass.

FOR RENT—On beautiful New Hampshire lake. Attractive camp, large living room with fireplace, screened porch, three sleeping rooms, two cabins, electricity, modern lavatory and running water, boat; $300. Write Box K-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORLEANS, CAPE COD—June-Sept., 6-room cottage partly screened porch, electricity, elec. refrig., fireplace, hot and cold water, bath with shower, fully furnished, double garage, 24 acres, swimming "hole," rowboat with sail, references, $600 season. Write WIGGIN, 165 Rawson Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASP 2726

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3311

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE—Attractive farm, homelike surroundings, bathing, boating, home cooking, $11-$12, booklet. E. Hedstrom, Enfield, N. H.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

LONGWOOD TOWERS Brookline

A few LONGWOOD TOWERS FEATURES:
Restaurant
Garage
Maid Service
Commissary
Beauty Shop
Barber, Valet
Terrace Gardens

OTHER APARTMENTS
2 to 7 rooms—$80 to $350 a month

Booklet Upon Request • Visit, or Telephone Longwood 3200
T. ROGER KEANE, GENERAL MANAGER, LONGWOOD TOWERS, BROOKLINE

Commonwealth Ave.
CORNER BERKELEY ST., BOSTON
Ready for Occupancy

Splendid housekeeping apartments in the heart of Boston's best residential district, where everything worth-while is within easy reach. Beautiful surroundings, comfort, dignity. Fireplaces, full-tiled baths. Suites of one to four rooms. Maid service maintained for the convenience of the tenants.

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Spacious 4-room suite, fine view; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; much reduced rent to September; renewal optional. LAF. 4306 days.

BOSTON—Very smart one and two room furnished and unfurnished balcony apartments on lease. 69 Bay State Road, Kenmore 1680.

SUBLET June 1st-Sept. 15th—Tastefully furnished, sunny, modern apartment, or unfurnished; near church; reasonable. Supt. daytime, 167 E. 61st., N. Y. C. Phone Reg. 4-4357 after six P. M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON — To let, 5 room furnished apartment; opposite The Mother Church. Telephone Kenmore 6532.

BOSTON, 50 Charlesgate East, Suite 180—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; near The Mother Church; June through August; $50. Ken. 3030 (mornings)

BOSTON—Attractive 5 room apt.; exceptionally cool; maid available; moderate rent for summer months. Apply Suite 7, 114 Fenway. Ken. 1508.

BOSTON — Sublet, June-Sept.; 2-room, kitchenette apt.; completely furnished; at the Myles Standish. Call Miss Olsson, Com. 4500.

NEWTON, Mass.—Summer rental, 3-room apt., well furnished; quiet, handy to Boston. Luaidi, 169 Washington St.

TO SUBLET for summer months, tastefully furnished two-room apartment, 466 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; grand piano, kitchenette, dining room in home; moderate rental. Phone MR. PERRY, KEN. 4600, or write for appt.

TWO studio rooms, kitchenette, charmingly furnished; $35 monthly with complete hotel service; reduction without service. Apply after 7:30 p. m. BERGMAN, 52 Clark Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractively furnished three room, kitchen, bath; desirable location near Nat'l Cathedral; June 1-Sept. 15 Cl. 6208.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Desire man, preferably Christian Scientist, to share reasonable apartment, 35 W. 82nd St. Ph. BARRERE, MU. 2-6555 for details.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, porch; suburbs south of Boston; quiet. Write CHENEY, 238 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Long. 5018.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FIVE old Rhode Island chairs, Hepplewhite style like Pendleton collection, pair old Hepplewhite chairs, two oval mirrors, Lowestoft. S. C. MILLER, 20 Market Square, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SEASON, 5-room cottage, completely furnished; Kimball Beach Road, Hingham, Mass. Tel. KENmore 6189, for particulars.

ROSE CLIFF COTTAGE—New—To rent or sell on beautiful beach, overlooking Cape Cod Bay, near Sea Pines Camp and Guest Building; two fireplaces, three bedrooms, maid's room, and garage. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass

FURNITURE

MODERN furniture and antiques bought for cash, anywhere. M. A. F., 144 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. TRO. 4948.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

MUST sell 10-piece solid walnut period dining room suite, perfect condition; make your own price. Phone KIR. 3943, or call A. A. EMERY, 8 Newport Rd., Cambridge, Mass.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES —Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street. New York City, 4th Floor LOngacre 5-4047

GENEALOGY

WHO were your New England ancestors? Build your family genealogy through Hartford (Conn.) Times Weekly Genealogical Edition. subscribe, one year, $1.00.

HELP WANTED

GARDENER — Handy man and wife as laundress and dish-washer; country home; permanent. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED man for battery Poultry Plant, Westchester County, New York; must be all around mechanic, able to maintain self if single; state age, nationality, references, salary expected. Write Box M-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GARDENER-Handy man; country home; permanent. Write Box S-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LAUNDRESS and dish-washer, country home; permanent. Write Box S-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

HOUSES FOR SALE

DIGBY, N. S.—House for sale; 8 rooms; on the Annapolis basin. MRS. ROBINSON, 25 Palmer St., Watertown, Mass. MID. 6974.

Crow Point—Hingham, Mass.

17 miles from Boston; 9-room furnished house, oil furnace, 3 bathrooms, large living room, piazza, double garage, all in excellent condition; ideal for children; large lot of land; located right on water, midway between yacht and golf clubs; small extra house suitable for chauffeur; special low price. Owner, MRS. PEIRCE, Hingham 0642-W.

ROOMY house, 4 fireplaces, modern conveniences; quaint town; 1 hr. N. W. of Boston. Box K-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

ARLINGTON MASS.—7-room modern early colonial, garage, oil, lavatory, tile bath, shower, screened porch, trees, shrubs. ARL. 4914.

HOUSE furnished or unfurnished; lease 1 to 5 years; six rooms, 1 bath, 2 lavatories, 2 car garage. 55 Avondale Road, Crestwood, New York.

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Graduation Purchases. Diamonds and watches for less money at Halper's, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds. Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van NOBLE B. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co. 251 S. W. 1st Court.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, afternoons, $20.00. 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1960, Chickering 4-6358.

REAL ESTATE

CAPE COD type modern home; excellent condition in town with Preparatory School and Junior College in New Hampshire; screened porch, double garage; priced for quick cash sale. Box 284, Tilton, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE—Long Beach, Long Island (14 West Penn. St.)—14 rooms, one block from beach. Copiague, L. I.—4 room summer bungalow; privilege nearby private beach. Lindenhurst, L. I.—6 room all year home; newly built; one block from available sport facilities; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, handball. Donald Noyes, Builder, 520 West End Avenue, N. Y. C. Endicott 2-2028.

FOR SALE—Furnished 6 rooms, corner brick house; 25 N. Annapolis Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Inquire GILPIN, 1533 Boardwalk.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
855 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 3252

Jason Heights, Arlington, $11,000
New 6 room old Cape Cod type house, built by architect, 2 baths, extra lavatory, screened porch, 2-car garage, air conditioned heating, insulated, weather stripped; many hand-made features; marvelous view of Boston. Tel. TRO. 9273, evenings ARL. 3559 (Mass.).

MARBLEHEAD
19 Ocean Ave., Corner Atlantic and Ocean Aves.

A Colonial house with beautiful landscaped grounds of 22,743 square feet, near beach, trains, yachting and clubs. House contains enclosed porch, reception hall, large living and dining rooms, with fireplaces, kitchen, butler's and two other pantries; built-in refrigeration, with frigidaire unit. Laundry and cold closet in basement; also incinerator. Three bedrooms, two with fireplaces, and spacious closets, two baths, maid's room and bath, with separate stair from kitchen. Hot water and indirect heat by oil. Two-car insulated garage with heater. This house was built day labor and is in perfect condition. Phone Marblehead 583 for appointment or write Box F-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

WILL TAKE 1 or 2 elderly ladies to board in private home with modern conveniences; 25 miles from Boston; terms reasonable. MRS. E. S. YEOMANS, No. Chelmsford, Lowell 4898-M.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown Mass. Tel Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

ROOMS AND BOARD

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Large, comfortable home on inlet of Sound; excellent cooking. MISSES AINLEY, 809 Stuart Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Well furnished room suitable for one or two; permanent or transient; overlooking Fenway; elevator service. MRS. WHITEACRE. Tel. COM. 2696.

BOSTON, 133 Marlboro St.—Unusually attractive home, 10 baths, kitchenettes, refrigerators; permanents or tourists; walking distance to church. COM. 9865.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; garage; meals near by. Com. 8609.

BOSTON, 16 Exeter St.—Single and double room; semi-private bath, continuous hot water, clean and quiet house.

BOSTON—Single furnished room, light and cool, on first floor; near The Mother Church, 110 Gainsboro St. Ken. 3879.

BOSTON, 67 Pinckney St.—Large, attractive rooms, some with fireplaces and running water. N. F. JEROME, Laf. 8878.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large and small room, hot and cold water; permanents or transients. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 308 Newbury Street—Rooms for transient or permanent guests; one flight. Telephone KEN. 6365.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, Park St.—Large front room in attractive private home; transportation and restaurants practically at the door; privileges; free safe parking. LON. 5037 after 7 P. M.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive, airy rooms for permanent guests or tourists; one with kitchenette; parking. LON 8775.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 123 Walnut St.—Sunny front rooms; kitchen privileges; convenient to car line; $3 and $4. Lon. 8607.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive, furnished room, adjoining bath; opposite park; subways; single, double. Inquire I. H., 77 Eastern Pkwy.

CONCORD, N. H.—3 large modern rooms equipped for light housekeeping. MRS. W. G. ELLIOTT, 91 Rumford St. Tel. 3338-M.

GREYSTONE LODGE, BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractively furnished rooms, private baths; American plan dining room; free parking; rates reasonable. LONgwood 8972.

LARGE front furnished room off High Street, private family; $4. 115 Walnut Street, Suite 2, Brookline, Mass. Beacon 2172, Transients $1.00.

N. Y. C., 83rd St. (B'way)—Bright, exceptionally clean room for gentleman or business woman; bath adjoining; $6 weekly. TR. 7-7363.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED
Bought, Sold, Exchanged
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN-SWISS, college graduate, desires position as guide to private party or individual on Swiss tour; or will represent American business man in Central Europe; experienced in production, experimental and designing work. J-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COURIER-Attendant, word experience, excellent credentials, open for engagement. Box S-163, Suite 1117, 625 Market, San Francisco.

COLLEGE JUNIOR—Administration Course; wants summer employment, accounting or other work. Mercer, Mill Lane, Bronx, New York. Tel. Fair 4-3652.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED girl, wishes part time afternoon work; Christian Scientists preferred. Phone Edgecombe 4-9714 (N. Y. C.).

COMPANION-Housekeeper, young woman, experienced, capable, highly recommended, position with Christian Scientists. Box F-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, experienced, desires management of home; adults; Christian Scientists. COM. 5834, or N-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHER, A.B. degree, 3 years' experience camps, school, desires summer position. Box N-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady, companion to woman or child; driver's license; or store position for summer. W. R. QUEEN, 184 West St., Needham Hts., Mass.

STORE SPACE

WILL sublet space in Lending Library to young woman; suggest hosiery, lingerie, etc.; reasonable rent; established trade. Laf. 8492, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

CAPE COD, Linger-Longer-by-the-Sea — Directly on the Bay; excellent food, luxurious rooms, warm bathing, private sandy beach; reasonable rates. For reservations write East Brewster, Mass., Eleanor Gleason, Prop.

CHESLEY LODGE, Durham, N. H.—Beautiful country, sand beach, boat, excellent table, vegetables cream, eggs from farm, house modern. S. P. Chesley, R. 2, Dover, N. H.

MERRYMEETING CAMP, CAMDEN, MAINE (Adv. only in the Monitor)
"In the mountains, on a lake, near the sea." Excellent Cuisine, Rest, Study, Sports. Modern Improvements. Weekly rates $15 to $20. Send for Circular. D. S. Doolittle, Montclair, N. J.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—Folks desiring rest, relaxation, pleasant, cozy surroundings. Write DUNROVIN INN, Box M, Bartlett, N. H.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD Rent for season—Beautiful estate on a white sandy lake; walking distance to salt water. Good fishing, bathing, row boat, sail boat, canoe, 55 acres of land, magnificent old colonial, 13 rooms, 3 baths, artistically and completely furnished, $1000 season. On same estate—Cape Cod cottage, 7 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished, $300 season.
L. E. COWAN
568 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Ken 2630

CAPE COD COTTAGE—Delightfully located near the sea; fully furnished. Address Owner, Box F-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHOCORUA, N. H.
To let, comfortable summer home, attractively furnished, 5 bedrooms and 2 baths for family, 2 bedrooms and bath for maid; electricity, garage; bathhouse at lake; rent reasonable. Apply to MRS. HERSEY, 55 Cottage Street, Wellesley, Mass. Tel. Wel. 0577-W.

FOR RENT at Exeter, N. H., 8-room house, completely furnished, screened porches; double garage; available for July and August. MRS. EBEN WALLACE, Exeter, N. H.

MAINE COAST FARMHOUSE for rent by week or month; six furnished rooms, fireplace; exceptional sea view; bathing beach. Box N-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H.—Modern 16-room house, large veranda, beautiful trees, garage, golf, bathing, riding; sacrifice rental $800. Apply ARTHUR POST, Spofford, or Butterfield 8-1226, N. Y.; photographs and further details on request.

ON LAKE in Southern N. H., large airy rooms, screened piazza, fireplaces, electricity, boat, barn; secluded. MRS. E. E. CHANDLER, 43 Windsor St., Arlington, Mass.

SCITUATE
TO RENT — For summer, house of 11 rooms on water front at First Cliff; 3 baths and 3 enclosed piazzas, 2 car garage with room for chauffeur. Write P. O. Box 527 or Telephone 335-M, Scituate, Mass.

SUMMER rental, new Cape Cod cottage, furnished, five rooms and bath; small family; $400 season (four hundred dollars). Apply in person, MRS. GERTRUDE WHEELER, "Wheelers," West Brewster, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES—FARMS
New Hampshires Lake Region
C. W. Estabrook, Wolfeboro, N. H.

WILMINGTON, Essex Co., New York—House furnished; ten miles from Lake Placid; summer season to Oct. 15. D. C. Perry.

WOODSTOCK, N. Y. — Three rooms and screened porch, furnished for housekeeping; running water; use of bath; mountain view; near golf links; season $90. MRS. CHAS. HASBROUCK.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CLARA MABEL HUTCHINSON. Teacher of Singing—Italian bel canto; correct breathing, technique and interpretation. 103 Mountfort St., Back Bay, Boston. Tel. COMM. 8301.

SONG RECITAL by artist students of ROBERT MALONE, 1103 Carnegie, BENEFIT OF SCHOLARSHIP FUND. Barbizon Plaza Salon. June 11. N. Y. C. COL. 5-5800.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. COX, 110 W. 34th St., New York City Room 503 Chick 4-4408

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145

Wheeler
at
Five Points
SHOES — HOSIERY

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph 3-5164

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing
Cleaning
Dyeing
Altering
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

MT. BROOK FLORIST
FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 2-1178 Prompt Deliveries

DISTINCTIVE MILK
for Discriminating People
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
Consistently Above
Rigid Health Requirements

ED. S. MOORE, INC.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ELECTRIK MAID
BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377
1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

DINE AT THE
Britling
Three Convenient Locations
NO. 1 ..... 1ST AVENUE
NO. 2 ..... 20TH STREET
NO 3 ..... 3RD AVENUE

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave Phone 3-1159

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Cake"
Phone 5-1546
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

ALABAMA

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. P. HEUBACH, Prop.
912 Cottrell Street
Phone Belmont 2312-M

25 Years of Honest, Clean Service
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
Rug Cleaning
FURRIER SERVICE—STORAGE
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Dexter 1986

Gayter's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

Monday, May 31st
Last Day of Our
49th Anniversary Sale
Don't fail to take advantage of This Value-Giving Event
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
"49 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"
109-111 Commerce Street
212-214 Bibb Street
Spring Suits and Coats—Mayflower and Kay Dunhill Dresses—Kayser Hose and Underwear

Lawrence's
South Court Square
"Merpaco" Office Supplies
Call CEDAR 78 For
All Your Needs
Mercantile Paper Co.

QUALITY Shoe Repairing
Montgomery Shoe Factory
Cor. Court and Washington Sts.

Cedar-3903

I. A. KENT
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

NACHMAN & MEERTIEF
"Montgomery's Best Department Store"
105 Dexter Ave. C-3780

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court St. C-4548

Have Them Cleaned Right
AMERICAN CLEANERS
CEDAR 3244
114 Jefferson St. corner Paramount Theater

JONES and HARRELL
Antique Furniture Shop
Specialists in Repairing
Refinishing and Upholstering
21 Washington Avenue C-2334

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"

We specialize in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting and Tinting
110 Church St. Cedar 538
Opp. New Post Office
Ground Floor

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
MEATS and BAKERY GOODS

DAYTONA BEACH

GOODALL COTTAGE
A Homelike Guest Home
One-half Block from the WORLD'S FAMOUS BEACH
Reasonable Rates—Excellent Meals
MISS EUNICE McMEEN, Prop.
616 Goodall Cottage
Daytona Beach, Florida

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-8384-J
8:00 to 10:00 a. m. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

1867 1937

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats

Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
WE FEATURE
Undine Permanent Waves
No electricity—No wires nor harmful chemicals used.
317 W. Forsyth Street 'Phone 5-7673

WHIDDON'S
"There's One Near You"
Fancy Groceries and Meats

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1896

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

INA BROTHERS
Groceries — Meats — Fruits
Vegetables
2246 Oak St. 'Phones 7-8607, 7-8608
300 Davis St. " 5-2628, 5-2629
Free Delivery

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Delicatessen
McKinley - Wedderspoon
Fruits Vegetables
Phone 4-1922
Main Highway Coconut Grove

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Coral Gables
We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Eleanor's
Women's Smart Apparel—Millinery
Open All Year
Huntington Building
S. E. 1st St. and 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-1589

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care served to your liking.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
802-808 FLORIDA, AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 Broad N. W. Wa. 5789

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving, All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave, N. E. Ja 0546

GEORGIA

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

GEORGIA MOTORS CORP.
Sales Ford Service
Parts
224 Broughton St. E. Savannah, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash
Thrifty
Rough Dry
Family Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

With each 25c can one 10c free with this advertisement.
TELEPHONE 5427
DUPREES—STOP & SHOP
204 N. Tryon Street

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . CSM/Monitor, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO. 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house; excellent cooking; good service; moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

GENEVA—Boy or student received in family; tuition French language and general culture; references; swimming, excursions. STETTLER, Quai Bergues, 23.

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

WAGNER
Linoleum Teppiche
Wien I. Hoher Markt 3.
Tel. U 20-2-18

WANEK
Taschner-, Lederwaren, Koffer & Reiseartikel
eigene Erzeugung
III. Hauptstrasse 102 Tel. B 56-3-83
(Leather Goods)

Williamson & Co.
Real Estate Agents
Valuers
Insurance Agents
25 Panama Street Phone 42-647

First-Class Hand-Made Shoes
Amerikanisches Schuhwarenhaus
BERTHOLD FASSEL & CO.
I. Tegetthoffstrasse 5 Tel. R 26-4-68

Oesterreichische Volkskunst- Erzeugnisse Bauernstuben
und deren vollständige Dekoration
TIROLER WERKKUNST
Wien I. Rathausstrasse 4 Tel. B 44-0-64
AUSTRIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

A/S KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød"
Danish open faced Sandwiches for lunch, parties, picnic and travelling.
26 branches. Tel. Central 7075 (4 lines)
V FARIMAGSGADE 11

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
(Continued)

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
KØBENHAVN
COURT HAIRDRESSER—PERFUMERY
LOUIS PELLMAN'S, Succ.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving, Manicure
Lille Kongensgade 1 Central 7042

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

PARFUMERIE
KRULLER-PEL
Hendriklaan 176. Tel: 554505
Speciality
POTTER & MOORE'S
MITCHAM LAVENDER
Bezorgen door de geheele stad.

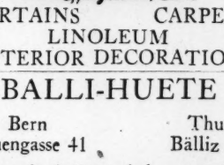
NORWAY

OSLO

Jensen & Co.
TORVGATEN 5 a.
Largest selections in groceries and finer foods.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL



Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools.

KÄS-LAUBE
Käse, Butter, Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

EMIL A. GUTEKUNST
Architekt und Baugeschäft
Schwarzwaldallee 38. Tel. 43.695
Schwarzwaldallee 44. Tel. 40.471
Neubaten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

BERNE

Our HOSIERY and GLOVE DEPARTMENT
offers you best qualities at reasonable prices.
Au Bon Marche
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

Bossart
Effingerstr. 7, Bern
CURTAINS CARPETS
LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION
BALLI-HUETE
Bern Thun
Neuengasse 41 Bälliz 42
Burgdorf, Ruetschelengasse 8
(HATS)

Wollenhof ag
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

COAL GASOIL BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EOS
Restaurant Végétarien.
12, rue Chantepoulet, près de la Gare.
Good Cooking
Vente de spécialités alimentaires. Pain complet.

GEORG JENSEN'S SILVER
Same Prices as in Copenhagen
Sole Agent: HENRI ROZELAAR
Jeweller — Watchmaker
PLACE DU MOLARD 1.

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHÔNE, 98.

tricomain
No. II. Face Salle Centrale
DES LAINES ET DES MODÈLES DE TRICOTAGE RÉPUTÉS.
THÉORIES GRATUITES. (WOOLS)

COUNTRY TEA ROOM
CREMERIE DU POMMIER
Shady garden. Open all year. Home-made jams and cakes. Specialite de Bricelets. 10 minutes from tram No. 3.
PETIT-SACONNEX

INTERLAKEN

RAEUBER & CO'S.
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN
(Continued)

When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland, Switzerland
ask for
Burri's Eating Butter
AND
Burri's Genuine
Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products. F. BURRI. Tel. 309

LAUSANNE

INSTALLATIONS SANITAIRES
SERRURERIE APPAREILLAGE
Sanitary Installations and Plumbing Work of All Kinds
Mr. P. TRIBOLET-GONTHIER
La Sallaz s/ Lausanne. Tel. 26.770

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
BRUNO ET RITTER
1 Rue Madeleine. 1st Floor Tel. 26.486

TEA ROOM Confiserie Patisserie
E. SCHMID
Succ. de Kirchhofer
Avenue Juste Olivier 11. Tel. 24.406
Well known for good confectionery.

LUGANO

JOSEPH WEITHALER
Via Luvini Persekhini 9
Watches, Jewellery
Knives, Forks, Spoons—Repairs

NEUCHATEL

"TANKANIKA"
Coffee without caffeine
on sale in all
ZIMMERMANN S. A.
Stores
at Fr. 4.40 a Kilogr.

ST. GALLEN

MERCURE
The Shop of Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Oil and Central Heating
KÖPP
Installation of Sanitary Apparatus, Boilers
MAX KÖPP
Offers and Estimates Free of Charge
Vonwilstr. 25 Tel. 1752

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

City
Papeterie . Bürobedarf
J. DECURTINS-LINDER
DRUCKSACHEN
ZURICH, LÖWENSTRASSE 2. Schmidhof.
Tel. 73.920
(Stationery, Office Supplies, Printing)

DELVA ZURICH
SANITÄRE ANLAGEN
ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
WARMWASSERANLAGEN
Göthestrasse 18 Tel. 44.684
(PLUMBING)

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
beim Paradeplatz
First Class House of Ladies' and Children's Garments

Alle Rechtssachen
Vermögensverwaltungen
Gesellschaftsgründungen
Erbschaftssachen
DR. JUR. WIESENDANGER
Zürich I. Uraniastrasse 40. Tel. 36.724
(All Legal Matters)

Koks—Kohlen
Heizoel
FER. LENDI A. G.
Zurich, Seefeldstr. 5 Tel. 20.983
(FUEL)

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co.
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Franz Kramer
Tapezierer und Dekorateur
Kreuzstr. 43 Tel. 28.841 Zürich 8.
(Upholsterer and Decorator)

Bäckerei - Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
Limmatstrasse 123 Tel. 31.482
Baker and Confectioner

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

Ladies' Hairdresser
Individual Service Moderate Prices
A. JOOS-STRICKLER
Storchengasse 14. I Et. Tel. 35.976

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns

Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

SEA POINT
ATLANTIC GARAGE
Rocklands Road, SEA POINT
Repairs of every description.
Petrol, oils, and all motor car accessories
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Auctioneers and Estate Agents
Lennons Bldgs., 30 Adderley St.
TELEPHONE 2-6571

DURBAN

Patronize the
MODEL DAIRY RITZ
346 West Street
For Bread, Cakes and Sweets hygienically displayed and served. Up to date Tea Room with delightful music.

LOWTHERS
BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (WHOLE MEAL) BREAD
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE
Limited
FAMILY GROCERS
Give Your Monthly Order to Us—
Our Prices are Bazaar Prices. Stocks Always Fresh. Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery.
Just Phone 26321
472 WEST ST.

SHORT & McDONALD
BUILDERS—CARPENTERS
PLASTERERS
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting.
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

ARLINES
for
HOMEMADE CAKES
PIES and PASTRIES
SANDWICHES for all occasions.
LUNCH PACKETS delivered to your office.
Proprietress: MRS. ADELINE WALLACE
5 Mercury Lane Phone 21951

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
ROBERTS
PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

ANSTEY'S
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen.
380 WEST STREET PHONE 23582

Watches - Jewellery
Gifts
for Every Occasion
Diamond Engagement Rings
Lovell S. Robertson
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25464

H. W. DINGLEY
Specialist in
MOTOR COACH WORK
PAINTING AND UPHOLSTERY
BODY REPAIRS AND METAL WORK
52 Milne Street Phone 20822

Grocers and General Dealers
LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Service with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. Moderately priced.
376 WEST ST Phone 2-5289

KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Refrigerators and Lamps. Electrical Installations and Repairs a Speciality.
557 WEST STREET Phone 20136

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

Oldfields
for
FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758. 513-515 WEST STREET

Adams & Co., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery. Fountain Pens. Standard Literature. Latest Fiction. Juvenile and School Books.
341 WEST ST. Phone 21981

HARRY FRANCE
Specializes in:
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 1 and 6 Borough Market
Telephone No. 25528

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & Co
JOHANNESBURG

You Get A Good Deal
at

MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY
FANCY GOODS
HEN WOOD
Domestic HARDWARE, TOOLS, Etc.
and at
SPRINGS and DURBAN

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
Permanent Waving
Proprietors: G. van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

Paterson's
TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in
Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Lunches
Royal Arcade, Pritchard Street

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD, YEOVILLE

For Dependable Tailoring
shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

ALF SCHROENN
Motor Repair Specialist
Night and Day Service
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS
Artistic Floral Designs a Speciality
Choice Cut Flowers
MISS M. TURNBULL
192 Church St. Phone 4221

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialists
Latest Fashions by Every Mail
185 Church Street Phone 2918

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON Ltd.
"KELVINATOR REFRIGERATORS"
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
Radio and Records
PIANOS and MUSIC
180 Church Street Phone 2570

PRETORIA

Beckett, Murray & Co.
(PTY.) LTD.
the new name for
B. C. B. STORES (Pty.) Ltd.
298 Church St., Pretoria
For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices

DRAPERY FANCY
HABERDASHERY
HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SOFT FURNISHINGS
STATIONERY, CHINA
TOILET REQUISITES
CONFECTIONERY
SHOWROOM MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

Shop Where Everybody Shops

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued)

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
Kedron Brook Road, Wilston
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Phone M7135
ESTIMATES FREE

V. C. STORES
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store, NEWSTEAD
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Ann St. Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Road, Nundah—Five Ways Grange, Newmarket—Cor. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Road, Lutwyche—Sandgate Central—Pier Avenue, Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

ROTHWELLS
OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
Edward St., Brisbane, Australia

ALLAN & STARK LTD
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS. BRISBANE AUSTRALIA
Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Department Store. Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
For SERVICE *and* QUALITY

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
H. A. TOMKINS
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

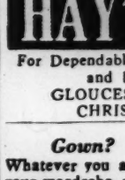
For All Printing Remember
Phone 1773
H. ADAMS
Printer and Publisher
6 JAMES ST., GEELONG
Quality—Service

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEDDING
at RAINER'S
Bedding Remade—Same Day Service
18 CENTRE COURT, thro' Centreway

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Automobile Engineers
PETROL, OIL, BATTERIES, TYRES, etc.
Plume and Mobiloil sold here.
13 BARKLY ST., ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
TEL. WINDSOR 2777



C. CARLSSON
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET
F. 6862

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

The BEAUTY SHOPPE
(Gladys Ansett) *of Marlene*
for Individuality in Hairdressing
2 Prosect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
CAMBERWELL Phone W. 3177

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

R. M. SPEIRS & CO.
(M. DUNCAN JONES)
(Fellow Real Estate Institute of N. Z. Inc)
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
168 Manchester Street
Business attended to for absentee owners
Rents Collected.
Agents Allianee Assurance Co.

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Coy. 130 Manchester Street Phone 41-387

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON

The D. I. C. Wellington's most modern department store, extends a cordial welcome to all visitors from overseas.
D. I. C. on the Quay

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

The Rees Jones Shoe Co Limited
Fashionable Shoes
With
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherston St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS
of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

STEWART DAWSON'S
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

DENHARD
BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes
at Moderate Prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

JAMES SMITHS
Are Sole Agents in Wellington for the Famous
SINCERITY SUITS
and OVERCOATS
For Men

MACDUFFS
The Sunday Store . . . Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

Save Our Discount Stamps
George & George Ltd.
Drapers and Furnishers

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY *VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

C. E. MATTHEWS
Building and Alterations
Painting and Paperhanging
Phone 24-493
82 Duncan Terrace
Wellington, New Zealand

BOUDOIR
Specialists in Imported Model Frocks
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

"THE DAINTIES"
Mrs. B. E. Tucker
HOME MADE CAKES
Caterers for
Weddings, Parties, Socials, Etc.
96 WILLIS STREET

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
"SCOTTS"
131 Cuba Street, Wellington
TELEPHONE 50-138

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Kipling's 'Captains Courageous' One of the Year's Best Pictures

Call It a Day (Warner Bros.)—What the first day of spring does to the usually normal Hilton family provides nearly as much fun as it did on the stage, which is saying a great deal. Clever dialogue and a charming cast are its strong points. Olivia de Havilland, Ian Hunter, Frieda Inescort, Roland Young, Bonita Granville, Peggy Wood, Walter Woolf King, Anita Louise.—Family.

Captains Courageous (M. G. M.)—The sweep of Kipling's grand sea yarn has been caught in one of the outstanding films of this or of any season. Freddie Bartholomew is the rich spoiled youngster whom Manuel (Spencer Tracy) converts into a fine manly boy. Mr. Tracy looks very much like an Academy winner and Harold Rosson's photography contains some of the best nautical shots we have ever seen. Lionel Barrymore, Melvin Douglas, Mickey Rooney, Charley Grapewin.—Family.

A Family Affair (M. G. M.)—The Hardys are faced with grimmer realities than the Hiltons. Judge Hardy's political enemies try to besmirch his daughter's name when that honest official refuses to sanction a dam project proposed by "the big interests." Situations both humorous and serious are well handled by a competent cast. Lionel Barrymore, Spring Byington, Mickey Rooney, Julie Haydon (who merits better roles), Cecilia Parker, Eric Linden, Charley Grapewin.—Family.

Men Are Not Gods (United Artists)—Triangle drama with an odd twist that is not very convincing largely because of confused script and direction. Theater critic's secretary alters review of an actor at the plea of the actor's wife, later becomes romantically entangled but prevents player from slaying loyal spouse during a scene from "Othello." Will be found entertaining by those who can take anything if it is well acted. Miriam Hopkins, Gertrude Lawrence, Sebastian Shaw, Rex Harrison, A. E. Matthews.—Adults and mature young people.

Men in Exile (Warner Bros.)—We are tempted to wish creators of such epics in the inaccessible South Sea isles of their fancy, replete with gun runners, incipient revolutions and the like. Cast works hard. Dick Purcell, June Travis, Alan Baxter.—Adults and young people.

Night Must Fall (M. G. M.)—An intelligent and faithful film version of Emlyn Williams's brooding psychological murder play. Robert Montgomery as the pathological killer proves himself something other than a playboy. Acting throughout is excellent but do not expect anything sweet or gentle. Rosalind Russell, Dame Mae Whitty, Alan Marshall.—Adults.

Once a Doctor (Warner Bros.)—If it had only been once, we shouldn't complain, but this is at least the sixth medical epic on the same hackneyed theme. Hasn't the medical profession been sufficiently traduced by Hollywood? Young doctor saves life of elder colleague who has driven him out of practice. Donald Woods, Jean Muir, Gordon Oliver.—Adults.

The Prince and the Pauper (Warner Bros.)—Excitement, humor and pageantry are interspersed with a wealth of photographic detail. This causes the handsome film version of Mark Twain's novel to drag occasionally but does not detract from the production's merits. Clothes make the prince, it appears, especially when the principal roles are played by Twins Billy and Bobby Mauch. Technical excellence backs up competent performances. Errol Flynn, Henry Stephenson, Claude Rains, Montagu Love, Barton MacLane.—Family.

Shall We Dance? (RKO)—Latest starring vehicle for Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers is up to specifications and contains plenty of Eric Blore humor. Songs, dances and tunes are good. Edward Everett Horton, Ketti Gallian.—Adults and young people.

A Star Is Born (United Artists)—With color, humor, sentiment, hokum and some good acting, tells of simultaneous rise of one star and fall of another. Production lavish and story so entertaining that the technicolor is hardly noticeable. Frederic March, Janet Gaynor, Adolphe Menjou, Andy Devine, Lionel Stander.—Adults and young people.

Turn Off the Moon (Paramount)—In this musical Charlie Ruggles is a department store head who, according to his private astrologer, must bring the romance of Johnny Downs and Eleanor Whitney to flower before he may marry sardonic Marjorie Gateson. Ben Blue contributes some comic eccentric dances but Kenny Baker and Phil Harris should stick to radio—Adults and young people.

Wings Over Honolulu (Universal)—As is often the case with films of this type, the photography is 10 leaps ahead of the story and acting. Young navy pilot nearly cashiered because of his wife's indiscretions in trying to buck discipline of the service. Wendy Barrie, Ray Milland, William Gargan, Kent Taylor, Mary Phillips.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Beethoven Concerto," "April Romance," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Champagne Waltz," "Stowaway."

Young People and Adults: "Symphony of Young Love," "History Is Made at Night," "Silent Barriers," "Wake Up and Live," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Lost Horizon," "Seventh Heaven," "The Good Earth," "The Soldier and the Lady," "Love Is News," "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "After the Thin Man."

Adults Only: "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Marked Woman," "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Héroique."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

One of the secrets of success is contained in today's cryptographic comment:

JR AC XQVVCXXBQE FZ IZL EFZC KB CZOCIPKS, KZC TQXJ OFXVISO IZFTKXFJL IX I QXCE-CXX USKUCSJL.

Factual Figuring

To the number of members on the newly-formed Spanish Cabinet ——— add the total number of members on the Senate Judiciary Committee ———; subtract the number of those on this Committee who reported favorably on President Roosevelt's Court enlargement plan ———; multiply by the number of those who opposed the plan ———; and divide by the number of the day in June on which Mr. Justice Van Devanter is scheduled to terminate his services on the Supreme Court bench ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing YARD to MILE in 5 moves.

Two Numbers Required

Try finding two consecutive numbers, such that 1-7 of the smaller is one less than 1-6 of the larger number.

Presidents of the U. S.

Can you straighten out the correct order of these Presidents as indicated by the first, which has been checked?

1	Washington	Third	
2	Jackson	Twenty-ninth	
3	Monroe	First	1
4	Jefferson	Twenty-second	
5	Wilson	Tenth	
6	Lincoln	Eighteenth	
7	Coolidge	Sixteenth	
8	Tyler	Seventh	
9	Grant	Twenty-seventh	
10	Cleveland	Fifth	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Daily Anecdote

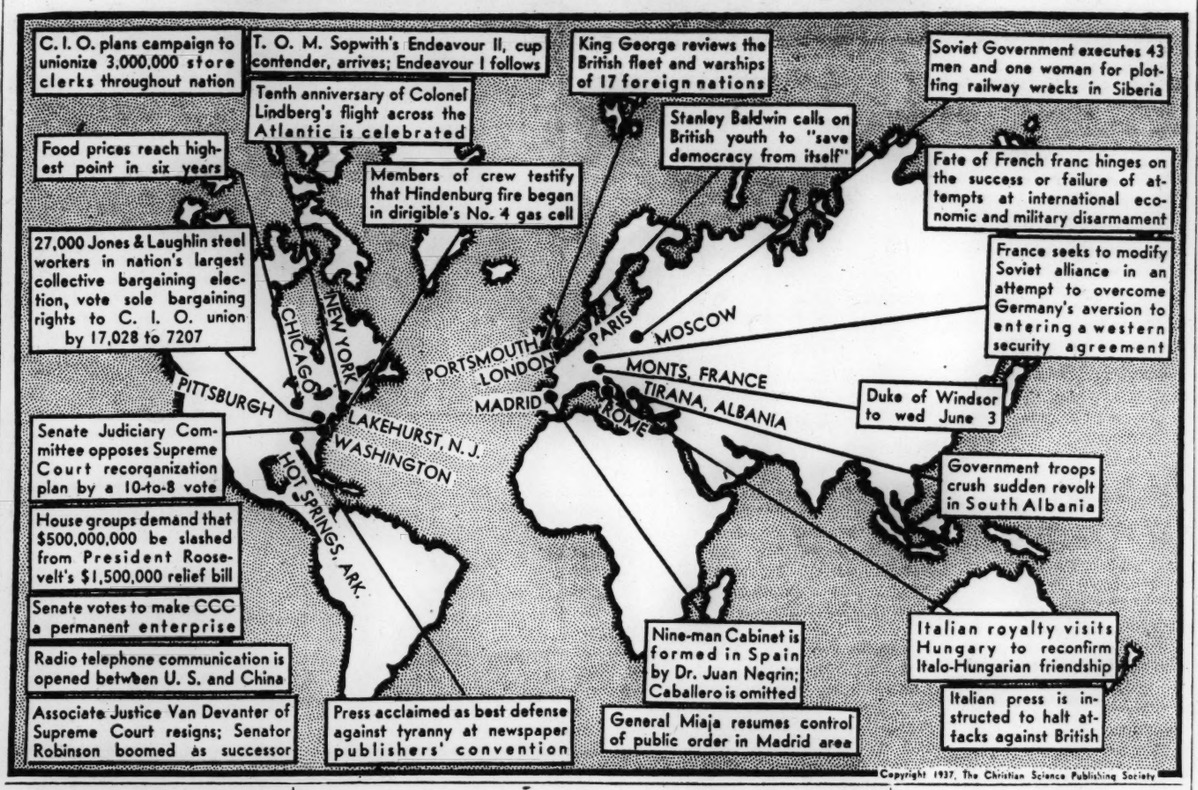
Man's Work

Dr. Kidd, the English clergyman, was walking down the street one day when he encountered a man lying drunk upon the walk.

"Do you know me, Doctor?" asked the man. "I am one o' your converts."

"Very like my handiwork," replied the Doctor, "for if God had converted you, you wouldn't be where you are."

World News of the Week at a Glance


C. I. O. plans campaign to unionize 3,000,000 store clerks throughout nation
T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II, cup contender, arrives; Endeavour I follows
King George reviews the British fleet and warships of 17 foreign nations
Soviet Government executes 43 men and one woman for plotting railway wrecks in Siberia
Tenth anniversary of Colonel Lindberg's flight across the Atlantic is celebrated
Stanley Baldwin calls on British youth to "save democracy from itself"
Food prices reach highest point in six years
Members of crew testify that Hindenburg fire began in dirigible's No. 4 gas cell
Fate of French franc hinges on the success or failure of attempts at international economic and military disarmament
27,000 Jones & Laughlin steel workers in nation's largest collective bargaining election, vote sole bargaining rights to C. I. O. union by 17,028 to 7207
France seeks to modify Soviet alliance in an attempt to overcome Germany's aversion to entering a western security agreement
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
PORTSMOUTH
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
MADRID
MONTS, FRANCE
TIRANA, ALBANIA
ROME
LAKEHURST, N. J.
WASHINGTON
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
Duke of Windsor to wed June 3
Senate Judiciary Committee opposes Supreme Court reorganization plan by a 10-to-8 vote
Government troops crush sudden revolt in South Albania
House groups demand that $500,000,000 be slashed from President Roosevelt's $1,500,000 relief bill
Senate votes to make CCC a permanent enterprise
Radio telephone communication is opened between U. S. and China
Nine-man Cabinet is formed in Spain by Dr. Juan Negrin; Caballero is omitted
Italian royalty visits Hungary to reconfirm Italo-Hungarian friendship
Italian press is instructed to halt attacks against British
Associate Justice Van Devanter of Supreme Court resigns; Senator Robinson boomed as successor
Press acclaimed as best defense against tyranny at newspaper publishers' convention
General Miaja resumes control of public order in Madrid area

Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Brevities

Humorist: It was anticipated that many public statues might be damaged during the coronation celebrations. We hasten to point out, however, that this could in no way be guaranteed.

San Francisco Chronicle: University of Notre Dame professor says light rays from stars tire before they reach the earth. What would they feel like if they had to stay here?

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: The Lindberghs would help European reporters a lot if every time they hopped they left word whether they were going to land secretly or get lost.

Detroit News: It is amazing that Washington would consider felling the famed cherry trees to put in a marble memorial, as the spot is ideal for a parking lot.

Southern Lumber Journal: A careful driver approached a railroad; he stopped, looked and listened. All he heard was the car behind him crashing into his gas tank.

Stewart-Warnerite: One swallow doesn't make a spring, but several of them are good for a fall.

Quotation for Today

OF ALL earthly music, that which reaches farthest into heaven is the beating of a truly loving heart.—H. W. BEECHER.

In Lighter Vein

Panning the Editor

An editor met Sir James Barrie, the famous author of "Peter Pan" and other notable contributions to English literature, at a dinner, and was fortunate enough to be placed next to him at the table.

"Sir James," he said in the course of their conversation, "I suppose some of your plays do better than others. They are not all successes, I imagine."

Barrie leaned toward him confidentially. "No," he said, his eyes twinkling, "some Peter out and some Pan out."

Knew How It Felt

Visitor: "I can't tell you how delighted I am, Mrs. Giles. My son Reggie has won a scholarship."

Farmer's Wife: "I can understand your feelings, ma'am. I felt just the same when our pig won a medal at the agricultural show."—Montreal Herald.

Manicured

Little Mary accompanied her aunt to the beauty shop, and was much interested in everything.

"Well, Mary," asked her mother upon her return, "what did you see this afternoon?"

"I saw Aunt Jane getting her fingers sharpened," said Mary.—Montreal Herald.

Well Timed

"Johnson's address was well timed, wasn't it?"

"Yes, two thirds of the audience had their watches out before he finished."

"Thank you, no. We prefer to carry our own luggage." —Tit-Bits

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Frankie Gives the Alarm

(Boston Herald)

Boston

Cries of "help us mates" and "hello there, fire," from a two-year-old African parrot led to the discovery of a fire last night in the four-story brick business block at 74-78 Canal Street.

"Frankie," the parrot, undoubtedly saved himself, 300 canaries, 25 bowls of gold fish, 10 rabbits, 14 dogs and eight cats, besides four other parrots, from suffocation in the pet shop of Miss Lillian Hovestadt.

His cries attracted George Samios, cook in a cafe at 74 Canal Street, who sounded the alarm. Members of the protective department smashed down both doors of the shop, but found it necessary to remove only about half of the pets before the fire was brought under control.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: To be successful in any line of endeavor, one must discard animosity as a useless property.

Factual Figuring: 9 plus 18, minus 8, times 10, divided by 2 equals 95.

Letter Changing: Yard, hard, hare, hire, mire, mile.

Two Numbers Required: 35 and 36.

Presidents of the U. S.: Washington—First; Jackson—Seventh; Monroe—Fifth; Jefferson—Third; Wilson—Twenty-seventh; Lincoln—Sixteenth; Coolidge — Twenty-ninth; Tyler—Tenth; Grant—Eighteenth; Cleveland—Twenty-second.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Acts—A number of inquirers have asked whether the name of the fifth book in the New Testament should be announced as "The Acts." Our answer is that the prevailing style, as adopted by The Christian Science Publishing Society, is simply "Acts." The important thing is to pronounce it *Akts*, not *Aks*.

Adjure (Acts 19:13) — *A-joor'* (*a* as in *account*, *oo* as in *foot*).

The word here renders the Greek *horkizo*, "put on oath, solemnly enjoin." Our English term is derived from the Latin *ad*, "to," and *jurare*, "to swear" (from *jus*, "right or law"); and the first use of the word was in the sense of "to put under oath." In later times, the significance has varied slightly, having now the sense of "to charge solemnly," without the actual administering of the oath. The word carries a suggestion of punishment in the event the solemn adjuration is disregarded.

Albeit — *Aul-be'-it*. Means "even though."

Alleluia—Twist your tongue and say *al-e-lu'-ya* (long *u*) if you are a confirmed Websterian, following the latest edition. To others, the perfectly natural *al-e-loo'-ya* will come with less effort. It was recommended in the old Webster's.

Annihilate—Although the latest Webster's prefers to ignore the *h* sound, we submit that the old Webster's *a-ni'-hih-late* is still more nearly in accord with cultured usage.

Whatever is annihilated is reduced to nothing; it is utterly destroyed; it ceases to exist in any form. In this the word closely follows the Latin *annihilare*, "to reduce to nothing," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *nihil*, "nothing"—a contraction of *ne hilum*, "not a thread."

Apathy—*Ap'-a-thih*.

The ancients seemed to have no clearer way of describing a condition of utter feelinglessness than to associate it with insensibility to pain; and this may help us to understand the derivation of our word, from the Greek *apatheia*, compounded of *a*, negative prefix, and *pathein*, "to suffer."

Our word suggests dull unconcern, or a lazy, stupid state of mesmerism or spiritlessness—an anomaly, since Spirit is all-pervading, infinite.

Delusion, illusion — *De-lu'-zhun; ih-lu'-zhun*.

An illusion (from a combination of Latin *ludere*, "to play," and *il-*, "upon") is a deception caused by "playing upon" the senses. A delusion (Latin *de*, "fully," and *ludere*) suggests a greater degree of deception, due to "fully" playing on the senses.

An illusion is a false mental concept, the unreality of which may be detected by simple reasoning. For example, a moving shadow may be believed to be a man; but observation and reasoning will prove it to be an illusion. A delusion seems more fixed in thought—the result of long faith in an illusion. For example, a deranged conviction that the shadows were men with daggers forever hounding one, would be a delusion.

Illusions and delusions vanish when viewed through spiritual sense.

Electricity—Preferably *e-lek-tris'-ih-tih* (first *e* as in debate; secondary stress on second syllable).

The use of this word in certain contexts may be explained by the statement that leading biologists and chemists are now regarding mortal consciousness as "largely an electro-chemical phenomenon." The following is from the New York Times' report (March 28, 1936) of the proceedings of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology:

"Consciousness in an animal was found to correspond to a tiny current of electricity, constantly flowing to the nerves from the cortex, seat of the intelligence in the upper front layer of the brain. Consciousness seems to be a matter of electrical balance between the brain cortex and the nerves. . . .

"The scientists reported being able to control at will the direction of flow of the 'stream of consciousness.'"

Ephesians — Influenced by the short first *e* in "Ephesus," speakers are sometimes deceived into pronouncing "Ephesians" with the first *e* short, instead of quick-long, as in debate.

Esoteric—*Es-o-ter'-ik* (*e's* and *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

This word is derived from the Greek *esoterikos*, "inner," a term expanded from *eso*, "within." The term was applied originally to the private and generally profound teachings of Aristotle, the significance being that such doctrines belonged only to the initiated or to the enlightened few; hence, also, confidential, secret. Today, the idea of secrecy and concealment predominates.

Exorcists (Acts 19:33) — *Ek'-sor-sists* (*e* and *i* short, *o* as in *orb*).

The word here translates the Greek *exorkiston*, "persons who drive away (evil spirits) by adjuration"—by implication "conjurers."

Ezekiel — Preferably three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel* (first *e* as in *debate*).

Herb — Pronounced preferably without the *h* in America, but it is commonly sounded in Britain.

Hypnotism — *Hip'-no-tizm* (*i's* short, *o* as in *obey*).

Our word is derived from the Greek *hypnos*, "sleep," and is applied to the process of artificially inducing a state resembling sleep. Persons said to be under the influence of hypnotism appear to have a marked susceptibility to suggestions, and seem to yield their volition to the sway of the one exerting the influence—this apparently extending to the control of organic functions.

It is comforting to note that hypnotism is admittedly inoperative on an unwilling or resisting patient.

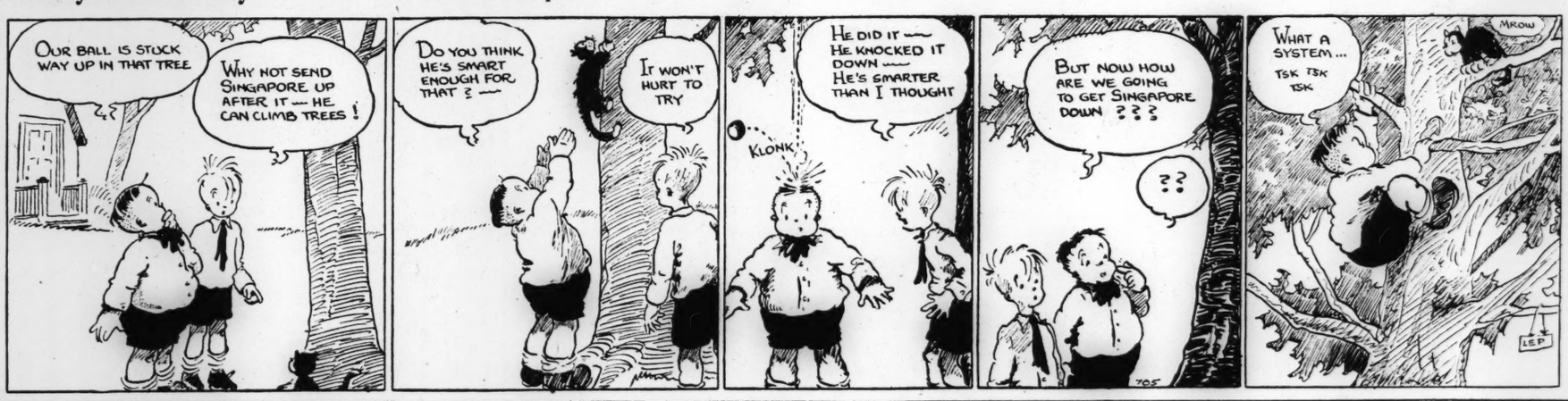
"I will" (Isa. 64: 13, 14)—Scofield's note ("Reference Bible") is illuminating: "When Lucifer said, 'I will,' sin began."

Recess—Except when used to designate a period of intermission, this word is accented on the second syllable.

Sceva—*See'-va* (*a* as in *sofa*).

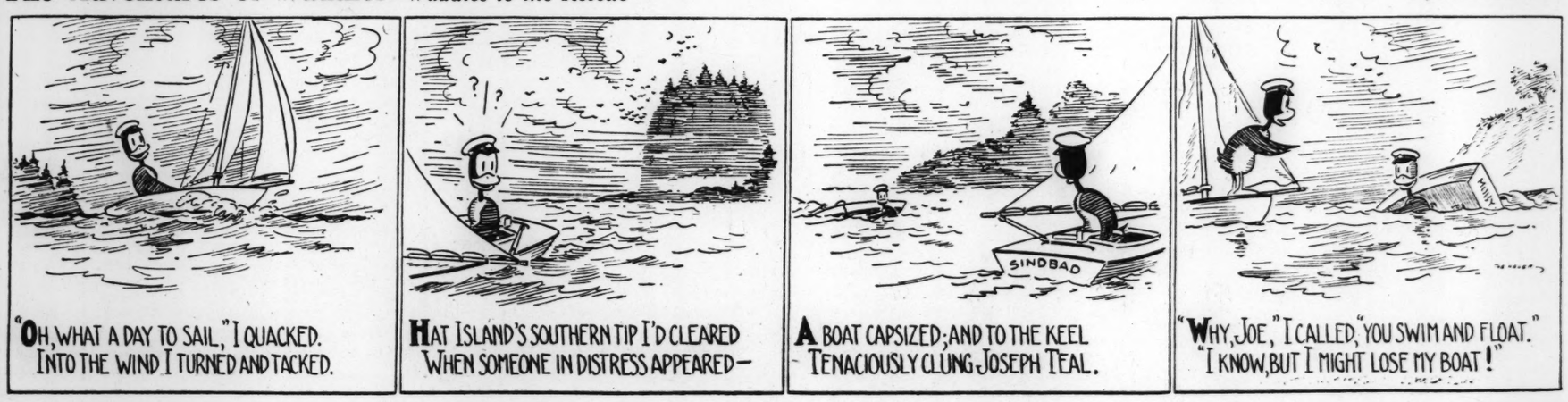
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'All That Goes Up...'*

By LE PELLEY


OUR BALL IS STUCK WAY UP IN THAT TREE
WHY NOT SEND SINGAPORE UP AFTER IT — HE CAN CLIMB TREES!
DO YOU THINK HE'S SMART ENOUGH FOR THAT? —
IT WON'T HURT TO TRY
HE DID IT — HE KNOCKED IT DOWN — HE'S SMARTER THAN I THOUGHT
KLONK
BUT NOW HOW ARE WE GOING TO GET SINGAPORE DOWN ???
??
WHAT A SYSTEM...
TSK TSK TSK
MROW
LEP

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles to the Rescue*

By THE HAGERS


"OH, WHAT A DAY TO SAIL," I QUACKED. INTO THE WIND I TURNED AND TACKED.
HAT ISLAND'S SOUTHERN TIP I'D CLEARED WHEN SOMEONE IN DISTRESS APPEARED—
A BOAT CAPSIZED; AND TO THE KEEL TENACIOUSLY CLUNG JOSEPH TEAL.
SINDBAD
"WHY, JOE," I CALLED, "YOU SWIM AND FLOAT." "I KNOW, BUT I MIGHT LOSE MY BOAT!"
MAWW

Come With Me To Mexico

19

We Arrive in Valles

We pulled into Valles early enough in the afternoon to have a good look around before dinner. Of course our first job was to establish ourselves; so we drove into the white-gleaming Casa Grande and unloaded our bags, and then I steered on through an attractive patio into a large back lot, walled in and with sheltered stalls for cars—a watchman is always on duty.

I was a bit curious about the home stamping-ground of my fellow-travelers, so I took a few minutes and sized up their license plates. In addition to a number of cars with Mexican plates, there were four from Illinois, three from Massachusetts, two each from California, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, and Missouri, and one each from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Texas, and Minnesota. Most of the cars were in the medium-price class; but I found out later that many of the travelers had left their expensive cars at home.

In the cool of the early evening we strolled down through the quaint town. Every Mexican community has its pleasant little plaza; so I had to see what this town of 4000 had to offer. But whatever else the picturesque little square had, it has been blotted out by the memory of some amazing flowering trees. One variety was glorified with clusters of heavy blooms, each blossom resembling an orchid-colored double petunia! I asked at least a dozen plaza sitters for the name of the exotic tree; but all I got was an apologetic shrug or a "Quien sabe?" (Keen sah'-bay—"Who knows?").

Finally the local chief of police came swaggering along, with two belts bristling with cartridges slung about him, and another wide belt with a sagging holster barely half holding a pistol that needed only two wheels to be called a cannon. Obviously a course in some such peaceful study as botany is one of the requirements for a man who must be trusted with such fortifications; for the chief unhesitatingly named the tree—palo de rosa (pah'-lo day ro'-sah—"rose stick").

I next pointed out to my walking fortress what had struck me as the most unreal tree, the most artificial, I had ever seen. It had fat, lazy limbs, almost leafless; but at the end of each was an erect bunch of gawdy flowers—greenish white, cheap pink, and sulphur yellow—that looked for all the world as if they might have been picked up at some five-and-ten store. I have seen far more convincing posies on a $1.29 spring hat.

My one-man arsenal shifted his supply of munitions, thought a moment, then identified the tree as a caja la suche (cah'-hah lah soo'-chay). "Caja" means "box"; but you've got me on that last word.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ascendancy of Moderation in Spain

IN THE past few weeks, Loyalist Spain has taken a firm grip upon itself. The Catalan People's Government felt itself strong enough to disarm the hot-headed, irreconcilable minority of anarchists and Trotzkyites. And at the same time, Catalonia took its stand against those separatists who had blocked the long-sought military unity with the high command at Madrid. A brief armed insurrection at Barcelona was overcome, and those who shared it seem to have been reasonably brought to terms.

Now the Madrid-Valencia Government has put its house in order. From the volatile Largo Caballero, the Popular Front has turned to a more stable and business-like Premier in Juan Negrin. Doubtless the emotional intensity of Largo Caballero, his tireless energy and devotion to the Loyalist cause, has served its purpose in these frantic months when the war-shocked factions were scrambling to recover balance. His very vacillation among the various hues of radicalism may have helped him to keep many conflicting temperaments in line. But the period of extreme chaos passed and the needs of the Government became twofold: to prosecute the war with unity and the utmost efficiency; to convince the democracies of the world that the Loyalist government is democratic, reasonably moderate, opposed to social and economic revolution of the Russian stamp and hence worthy of support rather than their fears.

The new Premier may be unspectacular, but he comes with the credentials of efficiency. And his background has no list of irresponsible and restless pronouncements such as have sputtered through the record of his predecessor, and alarmed—perhaps more than was justified—the conservative elements of world opinion.

The great visible strength of the new Spanish Cabinet is Indalecio Prieto. A moderate, British-type socialist, proved brilliantly efficient as Marine and Air Minister, one of Spain's so-called intellectual class, he is generally granted to be the soundest, most stable leader of contemporary Spain. His is the critical new Ministry of Defense—for the first time co-ordinating the war forces on land, sea and in air—Catalonia included.

The burden of proving irresponsibility on the side of the Spanish Government today thus would seem to rest with its opponents. In the earlier dark months, these could say that whatever the good intentions of the moderates on the Government side, it was the radicals who were fighting the war and who would have the power to claim the spoils. Today, with Prieto the key man in the war Cabinet, the most responsible element in loyalist Spain is in command, and if it continues there, will be in a position to resist despoiling of the Spanish people when peace comes.

Safe at the Pole

LANDING of eleven Russian airmen at the North Pole opens a new era in thrilling Arctic adventure. Not since Peary's grueling polar dash by dog sled twenty-eight years ago has any expedition accomplished a feat so daring as that just reported by Dr. Otto Schmidt and his intrepid Soviet air mates.

The Pole has been reached by air before. Admiral Byrd did it first in 1926. The gallant Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, navigated a dirigible over the pole from Spitsbergen to Alaska a few years later; and Sir Hubert Wilkins flew across the Polar Sea from Point Barrow. But this Russian expedition surpasses them all because the Soviet aviators have accomplished what no other aviators have dared to do. They have actually landed at the top of the world.

That their thrilling achievement is much more than a stunt is indicated in dispatches disclosing the Soviet expedition's intention to establish an air base at the Pole. It seems clear, however, that Dr. Schmidt's air "base" is only a temporary stopping place. Many may assume from first reports that the Russians intend to construct a depot with hangars and fueling facilities to facilitate the start of their projected commercial airline from Moscow to San Francisco. In the light of data collected by previous explorers, such a plan would seem questionable.

Peary proved that there is no land at the Pole. In sounding through the ice at a depth of several thousand feet, Peary was unable to find bottom. Building a depot on the ice appears out of the question because the ice surface is subject to a steady drift due to a marked easterly set in the ocean currents. This is proved by records of the six-year drift of the Melville-Bryant cask set loose in Bering Sea and which subsequently fetched up in Spitsbergen. The wreck of the Jeanette, crushed in Bering Sea, drifted 3000 miles in three years. These facts emphasize the difficulty of building a fixed base.

Doubtless Dr. Schmidt realizes all this. The North Pole base to which news reports refer probably is only a temporary camp, from which the Russians will carry on a limited period of research before returning to Moscow. The success of the expedition hangs on the polar takeoff. The whole world will be watching and hoping for good news at that all-important moment. The constructive purpose that inspires such daring is deserving of complete success.

Labor Votes

INCREASING order in the relation between employee and employer is again illustrated in the balloting on union recognition in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation's plants. Here the Committee for Industrial Organization polled about 60 per cent of the workers' votes, and in accordance with the Wagner Act's provisions, will be recognized as having sole bargaining power for all workers.

Victories by ballot are victories on which the public as a whole may well congratulate labor. The expressed attitudes of employers indicate that they, too, are capable of realizing that such victories need not spell their defeat. Alvan Macauley of Packard Motors, Myron C. Taylor of the United States Steel Corporation, Gerard Swope of General Electric Company, and now the Jones & Laughlin officials, are also to be congratulated on their gains of public good-will which they have earned through far-sighted reasonableness.

The public has a right to expect that the successes of labor under the Wagner Act will temper labor leadership with moderation. A growing sense of responsibility will have to accompany the increase of labor's power if that power is to endure. Attempts to force extreme concessions from industry such as the C. I. O. move which in Michigan has made news simultaneously with the more encouraging reports from Pittsburgh can only intensify demands for some instrument to balance the Wagner Act, and it is not yet clear what effect such an instrument would have on the forward march of labor. Where demands are less extreme, as up to now they have been in the Jones & Laughlin case, lasting advantages to both sides are likely to evolve from the use of the ballot in industrial disputes.

Social Security in Court

A DECISION from the United States Supreme Court on one or both of the cases affecting the Social Security Act is expected within a few days. It may be useful to have in view beforehand just what is involved in the two suits.

To begin with, there are three main sections of the Social Security Act:

(a) Unemployment compensation, through state laws encouraged by a federal tax remission.

(b) Old-age assistance or pensions, given as gratuities on a basis of need, by the states with a federal contribution of one half for pensions up to $30 a month.

(c) Old-age benefits or annuities in insurance form which the employer and employee build up by their own contributions during the worker's earning career and which he then receives as a matter of right regardless of need.

The first feature, unemployment compensation, is at stake in the case of the Steward Machine Company v. Davis, heard by the Supreme Court several weeks ago on an appeal originating in Alabama.

The unemployment compensation portions of the Social Security Act seem to have been carefully drawn. The system is rather cumbersome in its workings but this is made necessary by adaptation to the dual or federal-state character of the United States Government.

The second or old-age assistance phase of the act seems to have met with even more general public acceptance than the unemployment compensation provisions.

But with respect to the other half of the old-age program—the contributory benefits or annuities—there arise more serious questions and doubts than about any other aspect of the whole Social Security Act. These are questions both of law and of wisdom.

The questions of law are presented to the Supreme Court in the suit in which George P. Davis, a stockholder of the Boston Edison Electric Company, obtained an injunction against collection from the company of the pay-roll tax provided as a means of accumulating reserves for this old-age insurance on its employees.

That "title" or portion of the security act is the only one in which the administration by the Federal Government operates directly upon individual employers and employees without the states as an intermediary. The Federal Government directly collects into its general revenues the taxes on these people and eventually pays the money directly back to the individual for the purpose that was thinly and perhaps dangerously disguised at the time of collection. There is reasonable question as to whether this is within the legitimate taxing powers conferred on Congress by the Constitution.

And there is serious question as to the financial wisdom of impounding so large a body of national resources—or national debt—as is contemplated in the reserves in this contributory old-age benefits section of the security act. Without reflection on other portions of the act, this is certainly one section that needs revision.

We believe a majority of Americans justifiably hope for judicial approval of the unemployment compensation sections of the Social Security Act, but if the highest court should hold against the constitutionality of the old-age insurance sections—not affecting the old-age pensions section—that ruling might be received with equanimity as clearing the ground for a fresh and sounder start.

Buckskin Navy

Book News of the Day

THE high heroism of the Alamo and the smashing victory of San Jacinto have eclipsed the debt Texas owes her sailors; even students of Texas history know little about it. But Col. Jim Dan Hill, Texas-born president of a Wisconsin teachers' college, and ex-sailor into the bargain, adduces evidence in THE TEXAS NAVY (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $2.50) that the original difficulty with Mexico arose over shipping tariffs, leading to the clash at Velasco, 1832, and that:

1. The navy prevented Santa Anna from establishing a convenient base at Matagorda Bay, near his field of operations, and so made San Jacinto possible.

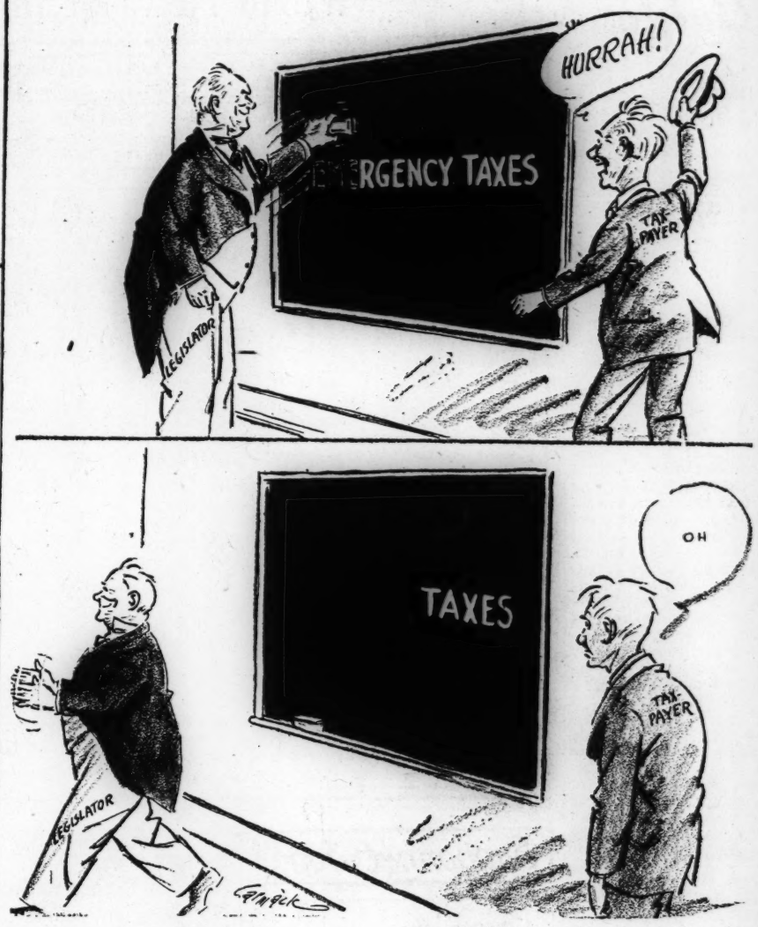
2. It protected Texas shipping and immigration from the Mexican fleet, while its own blockade of Mexican ports, interfering with British trade, induced England to recognize the Buckskin Republic, and so provided Sam Houston with a powerful annexation tool.

3. It co-operated with the revolting Federalist state of Yucatan so as to divide the Centralist forces and prevent further invasions of Texas.

Indeed the great majority of immigrants to the land of the Blue Bonnet came by way of the Gulf from New Orleans and Mobile, and not overland by covered wagon. The "first gun" of the revolution was fired, not at González, Oct. 1, 1835, but off the mouth of the Brazos, September 1 of that year, when the San Felipe, American-registered but bearing arms to the Texans, captured the Correo de Méjico. The Texas fleet never numbered over six ships, 170 to 600 tons; it was manned and officered chiefly by ex-Americans; it was hampered by the whims of politicians (the sea-going Colonel has small admiration for Houston—and indeed many of the Raven's actions have never been satisfactorily explained), and it never succeeded in forcing a major engagement. In such clashes as occurred, honors were fairly divided; yet even a draw favored Texas, since Mexico found herself in the position of aggressor. The last action of the war occurred off Campeche, when Commodore Moore attacked the Mexican fleet, far superior in tonnage and metal, and chased it fourteen miles.

Colonel Hill has performed an act of belated justice in rescuing the story from Texas state papers (sadly confused and incomplete owing to two disastrous fires in the Capitol at Austin) and from documents scattered from Washington to Mexico City. He mentions a previous account, Dr. Alexander Dienst's monograph, but seems not to know a readable little book, "Thunder on the Gulf," by C. L. Douglas (Dallas, 1936). The material is thoroughly worked over and well organized, the political implications are skillfully traced, and the writing is crisp and vigorous. But the proofreading and mechanical make-up are not worthy of the scholarship behind the book nor of the imprint it bears. K. C. K.

Tax Reform



It's a Pretty Morning

BY NINE O'CLOCK those first warm evenings of summer my father was ready to go to bed, because he meant to be up early. But first he would go out on the porch, look up at the stars, sniff the sweet distillations of the night air, look off over the valley, across the river where tiny glimmering lights were the lanterns of brakemen in the Junction switching yards, and say: "It'll be a pretty morning. You and I will ride around at five o'clock."

And so, at 4:30, he would be in the hall, a deep, serene voice, and a knocking hand. "Time to get up. It's a pretty morning to ride."

The valley would be awash with a kind of translucent green, from the pale smolder of leaves on thousands of young trees, the air would be still, and ineffably peaceful. In the distance the river would be a thread of winding silver, and maybe there would be a few random puffs of ivory smoke from engines over at the Junction.

The white horse was always a little rakish at five in the morning. She was like a young actress who feels she will not be thought her true worth unless she shows flashes of temperament. She liked to take a couple of foolish dancing steps and pretend she meant to shake me loose. She tossed her head, switched her beautiful long tail, twiddled her ears, sneezed, and enjoyed her little spectacle. My father would shout at her: "Here, hold still there, hold still there!" in a voice that was meant to be very reproving, as one speaks to a child who will not let a nursemaid tie a pinafore; but she didn't care; she knew he really liked her better than the majestic and somewhat smug roan who stood like a statue while he mounted.

We used to cut across the grass near the house, for some fiction about not waking up the household.

"Where shall we go first?" he would say, though he had already planned the errands. "We'll go first to Joe Wood's." Joe Wood was the blacksmith. He would have been at work an hour before we got there.

The translucent green in the valley would be varied by now by a more mature light and the subtle miragelike lines of gathering warmth. The birds would be singing; a lark, clear across the golf links of the wallpaper manufacturer; several robins on the rail fence of a pasture; a tanager, winging its way swiftly through the clear light; three or four crows, chasing each other, cawing loudly.

The sounds of the horses' feet would be rhythmical and pleasant on the soft dirt road; now and then a smooth stone would fly up, starting a chipmunk from the underbrush.

The blacksmith was stirring up his coals. From habit he would wipe his hands on the fine pliable leather apron he had worn these many years, and smile at us out of communal pleasure in the fineness of the morning. "You'd better send Silver down to me this week; her nigh hind shoe looks loose. Well, it's a lovely morning for a ride." He was a man who was very proud of his work in an inarticulate kind of way. Everyone liked to drop in at his forge and watch him work; the dim place smelt of the dignity of hard work. "So— So—" he would say softly to fretful horses, and they would be quiet at once.

With one or two more errands my father would say: "We're hungry, aren't we?" and we would turn homeward.

"It's a pretty morning," he would say, as we jogged along. A few people would be about, now. The express man, going down to check his orders for the morning train; the post-office clerk, to get the sacks ready; the grocery man, coatless, and wearing sleeve protectors he took home every night to have washed; the village minister, strolling with his spaniel; a gaunt, prim woman hurrying to her work as someone's housekeeper, her heavily lined face wise and pleasant for all its tight modeling.

"We could ride after breakfast, I suppose," my father sometimes said, "but there is something especial about this time; the world seems as if it had just been made; fresh, new, young, untroubled."

When we went into the house from the stables, the light on the hills and in the valley would be less clear, veil-like and mysterious now. The outlines of trees and landscape would set a little more deeply in the design, and the birds would be singing more temperately.

"It's a pretty morning," my father would say, once more. And smile.

J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Moments in Between

By Frank L. Perrin

IN NO respect have the habits, tastes and diversions of peoples everywhere changed so greatly in a comparatively short period of time as in the uses, valuable or wasteful, to which they devote what may be regarded as their leisure. Indeed it is improbable that at any previous period have the people, speaking of them as a whole, enjoyed or been permitted so much time for diversion, pleasure, or chosen studies as today. In this estimate no account is taken of the large number unemployed either through necessity or from choice. Neither of these classes or divisions supplies a stable standard for study or useful computation. Tomorrow, or next week, those who earnestly desire employment rather than subsidized idleness may be at work. The habitually unemployed present problems peculiarly their own.

What should concern the discerning and thoughtful observer of habits and trends, it seems to me, is the increasing tendency to place no actual value upon the hours of every day which have been gained by a generation emancipated from what now seems the slavery to unimportant detail of everyday existence so philosophically borne by those of a period barely passed. Not long ago a man still active and expert in his trade told me of his experience as a youth while serving his apprenticeship. He was "bound out," as the custom was in those days, to a master workman who undertook to train him in the vocation which he had chosen. The shop was eight miles from the home of the apprentice. This distance the youth traveled to and from his work twice daily, morning and evening, on foot. His pay, as an apprentice, was the equivalent of a dollar a week for the first year, two dollars a week during the second year, three for the third and four for the final year. His leisure time, he explained, was his own.

* * *

On farms, in factories, in mills and in offices, not so long ago, twelve hours constituted a day's work. Whatever hours in addition were required to complete the particular task in hand were thrown in for good measure. This was the standard. Whatever leisure time could be found was too precious to be wasted in mere frivolities. Weary boys and girls who had taken their places with their elders in carrying on the work were quite inclined to devote their evenings to useful study or reading under the light of an oil lamp in the kitchen or living room of their own home.

I do not insist that better, more thoughtful or happier men and women came from such an environment than will emerge from the changed and more colorful surroundings of today. It is just a little early to hazard an estimate of the quality, character or steadfastness of the young people who will assume tomorrow's responsibilities. The pace has been altered and the tempo changed. The college graduate was a rarity in the new western country in the pioneer days. There were few colleges and few who could afford the expense of a college education. The influences of the machine age had not then reached or been applied to educational and cultural processes.

I do not know, positively, that the pocket knife, the scythe, the watch or the hand ax produced by the manual processes employed a half-century and more ago were actually more serviceable than those produced by modern methods of mass manufacture. But I am inclined to think they were somewhat more durable and dependable. The practice seems now to be to scrap or dispose of the new and more easily obtainable product if it does not serve as desired and replace it with another of the same kind.

* * *

Unhappily this process of choice and substitution seems to extend to the larger and more important affairs of life. Employment is unstable, even in undertakings where especial skill and training are required. Perhaps there is too much streamlining, too much attention paid to the gears and not enough to the brakes. And yet this may not be the case. But it would seem that in all our relations, in business, in the homes, and in all our affairs, if we could bring ourselves to a better utilization of the time at our disposal, to the actual improvement of the moments in between our shortened hours of actual daily endeavor, and a better appreciation of the value of these hours, that there would be more happiness and greater contentment.

The open road, the concert hall, the questionable pleasures of questionable resorts, the radio, the cinema, and a dozen other enticements, combine to rob us of precious and really valuable hours, made up of these moments of which we all seem to have come to take no account.

The Wide Horizon

Economic Barriers to Peace

By Cordell Hull

United States Secretary of State

[From an Address Before the Woodrow Wilson Foundation]

OPINIONS may diverge as to the extent to which failure to adopt sane and constructive policies in the economic relations among the nations was responsible for the . . . depression. Personally, I am convinced that it was the most important single cause. . . . However that may be, once the depression had assumed the scope . . . which it did assume, the conclusion became inescapable that there was no hope of full and lasting recovery unless peace succeeded war in international economic relations.

It was acting upon this conclusion that our nation, after the lapse of more than a decade, assumed once more the responsibility for providing its fair share of leadership in a world movement for economic peace—as an essential foundation of international political stability, as well as of economic well-being within nations. We placed on our statute books the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 and inaugurated, under the authority of that act, a comprehensive program of negotiation for the purpose of rebuilding our foreign commerce and international trade in general through a liberalization of commercial policy everywhere. We made a standing offer to each and every nation to go as far as may be practicable and mutually profitable in reducing in its favor our barriers to trade and to extend to it full equality of treatment in commercial matters—provided it was willing to deal with us in the same spirit and to act toward us in the same manner. . . .

The response of others to our initiative has been most gratifying. We have concluded sixteen trade agreements. The mutual benefits conferred by these agreements—through reciprocal relaxation of trade barriers, through removal of discriminations, and through expansion of trade—are a matter of public record.

* * *

Equally of public record are many other manifestations of improvements in international economic relations. Responsible statesmen and leaders of business and of public opinion in many countries are more and more giving utterance to the idea that the removal of excessive trade barriers and the establishment of fair dealing and of equality of treatment in international commercial relations are indispensable to the welfare of all nations. The representatives of the twenty-one American Republics, meeting at Buenos Aires last December, were unanimous and emphatic in recommending to their governments the imperative need of reducing barriers to trade and of abolishing unfair and discriminatory practices in commercial relations. . . .

As ten years ago, there is again a brightening of outlook and a new hope. Unfortunately, there are also today in the world other and discordant tendencies. . . .

Removal of trade barriers is much more difficult than it was in 1927. The years of the depression . . . brought about impairment of friendliness and fair dealing in commercial relations of such scope and destructiveness as would not have appeared possible even a short time ago. As a result, the volume of international commerce has been drastically curtailed, and a large portion of what remained has been arbitrarily diverted away from channels of economic advantage. The task of correcting these artificial shifts and of repairing the damages of the economic war, is, indeed, one of enormous magnitude.

Moreover, the situation today is complicated by many new factors—some of them constituting direct repercussions of the long period of intense economic hostility. . . .

* * *

We have witnessed the spectacle of some nations, already in the throes of economic poverty, straining their meager resources for the creation of unprecedented armaments. We have seen other nations drawn into the suicidal race. The construction of armaments on so vast a scale gives the impression of intensive economic activity. But that activity . . . destroys rather than builds. It sows the seeds of disaster, either in the form of a military explosion or of an economic collapse.

There is only one way to avert this impending doom. It is for the nations which today bend their major effort toward preparation for war to join with those other nations which are intent upon a policy of peace, in a determined and concerted effort to rebuild international political and economic relationships upon a basis of friendliness and co-operation. No outcome of an armed conflict can possibly bring the nations concerned greater benefits than they can derive from a peaceful and fruitful exchange of goods and services, developing in a liberal spirit upon a basis of fair dealing and mutual regard for each other's needs and rights.

It was this type of economic peace that Woodrow Wilson urged upon the world. The acceptance by the nations of the basic ideas which underlie it is even more desperately needed today when the dark clouds of a possible new war or of another economic catastrophe gather ominously on the horizon. . . .

Enduring peace and the welfare of the nations are indissolubly connected with friendliness, fairness, equality, and the maximum practicable degree of freedom in international economic relations. I have never doubted the ability of statesmanship to create conditions in which relations of this type will become firmly established.